LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 153 BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 28 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Subscription list will open on the 2nd day of July, 1928 and close on or before the 17th day of July, 1928.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Baroda State.

THE GAEKWAR MILLS, Ltd.

Nominal Capital Rs. 12,00,000/- Divided into 12,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each

OF WHICH

7,890 Shares are now offered for subscription, payable as follows viz:—Rs. 25/- on application, Rs. 25/- on allotment and the balance of Rs. 50/- by two calls to be made at an interval of not more than three months from the date of allotment.

4,110 Shares fully paid up to be allotted to **Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co.** or their nominees for the consideration mentioned in this Prospectus.

12,000

DIRECTORS:

1. H. M. MEHTA, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Bombay, (Chairman).
2. MANGALDAS G. PAREKH, Esq., Merchant, Ahmedabad.
3. ESSA SOOMAR, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
4. S. M. CHOTHIA, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
5. JEHANGIR C. SUNTOOK, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
BILLIMORA, BARODA STATE.

BRANCH OFFICE:
MUBARAK MANZIL, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:
Messrs. H. M. MEHTA & Co., Ltd.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, and in particular to carry on the business of spinning, weaving and manufacturing, or dealing in cotton or other fibrous substances, and the preparation, dyeing, or colouring of any of the said substances, and to sell all yarn, cloth or other manufactured fibrous products, and to carry on the business of cotton spinners and doublers, flax, hemp and jute spinners, linen manufacturers, flax, hemp, jute and wool merchants, wool combers, yarn merchants, bleachers, dyers, and to purchase, comb, prepare, spin, dye and deal in flax, hemp, jute, wool, cotton, silk and other fibrous substances, and to weave or otherwise manufacture, buy and sell, and deal in linen cloth and other goods and fabrics, and to carry on or be interested in the businesses of pressing and ginning mill proprietors, oil mill proprietors, paper mill proprietors, flour mill proprietors, and ice manufacturers, in Billimora or other parts of India AND to purchase and otherwise acquire from Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. the mills and factories formerly belonging to The Gaekwar Industrials Limited with all lands, buildings, godowns, plants, machinery, stores, spare parts, etc., which were purchased by Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao at the auction sale held by the Joint Liquidators of the said Gaekwar Industrials Limited, who, in his turn, has agreed to sell the same to Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co.

It is true that at present there is a slump in the mill industry, but real profitable bargains can only be made in slump times. The Directors are of opinion that the mill which the Company has agreed to purchase is a real bargain. The mill properties with all lands, buildings, factories, plant, machinery, stores, etc., were put up for sale by the Liquidators of The Gaekwar Industrials Limited and at the said sale Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao agreed to purchase the same for Rs. 6,50,000. Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao in his turn agreed to sell all the said properties to Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. at the price of Rs. 4,11,001|-, and Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. have agreed to transfer the same to the Company at the same price of Rs. 4,11,001|- without taking any profit though they have been offered by way of profit over a lac of rupees. The land is situate at Billimora and admeasures about 132 bingas. The main buildings consist of a spinning shed, a weaving shed, a dyeing and bleaching house, and a power house. The spinning shed is big enough to accommodate about 60,000 spindles and the weaving shed 1,500 looms. The power house is complete with engines, generators, switchboards etc. The present machinery consists of 5,000 spindles and 175 looms complete in every way. The said machinery is brand new machinery. The spinning machinery is by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow Limited, while the Looms are of Messrs. Butterworth and Dickinson and the engine house is complete with 1050 I.H.P. Crude Oil Engine and generator for same by Swiss Locomotive Company. According to the balance sheet of the Gaekwar Industrials Limited as on 31st December 1923, the said Gaekwar Industrials Limited had spent over Rs. 72,000 on land, over Rs. 17,50,000 on buildings and over Rs. 12,00,000 on machinery. If the buildings which are standing at present were to be erected now they would cost about Rs. 15,00,000 while the machinery lying in the mill premises would cost Rs. 5,00,000 taking the value at rates lower than the present market rates. The Directors are therefore of opinion that the price at which the Company has agreed to purchase the said mill property is very low and it is really a good bargain so far as the Company is concerned. It is proposed to order out 15,000 more spindles and 325 looms which will cost about Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 7,00,000.

Cotton is generally available between Navsari and Billimora at comparatively lower prices, while the labour charges also are generally less than in Bombay. It is proposed to have the labourers housed on the mill premises. The Mill area is outside the Municipal limits, and therefore, no heavy charges as in Bombay have to be paid by the Company. The mill offices also will be in the Mill premises. The whole of the mill buildings being of fire proof construction and no wood having been used in its construction, the fire insurance premium also will be less compared with other mills. Mr. H. M. Mehta and Mr. Mangaldas G. Parekh, two of the Directors, are in the mill and machinery line for the last several years, and the Directors feel confident that the Company will work successfully and will show good profits within a short time from its commencement.

Out of the 12,000 ordinary shares of the Company 4110 ordinary shares have to be allotted as fully paid up to the Vendors Messrs. H. M Mehta & Co. or their nominees. Out of the remaining 7,890 shares the Directors and their friends have already subscribed for 3,890 shares WHILE 4,000 SHARES ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rupees 12,000.

The Company has to enter into the following two Agreements, viz:—

(1) An Agreement with Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co. consisting of Mr. H. M. Mehta and Mr. Mangaldas G. Parekh, for the purchase of the mill properties which they have agreed to purchase from Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao. According to this Agreement, the Company has to purchase the said properties from the said Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. on the same terms and conditions on which they have agreed to purchase from Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao. The purchase price is Rs. 4,11,001|-, and the stamp charges not exceeding two per cent. and registration and other charges for the transfer of the properties to the name of the purchaser and all other legal charges are to be borne and paid by the purchaser. Brokerage at the rate of two per cent on the purchase price is to be paid by the purchaser to the broker, Mr. Shamji Hirji, on the completion of the sale. The Company has also to pay to Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. all other expenses incurred by them in connection with the said property since the date of their agreement for purchase with Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao. The Company has to issue to Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. or their nominees 4110 fully paid up shares of the total value of Rs. 411,000 towards the purchase price and to pay the balance in cash. There are two partners in the said firm of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., viz: Mr. H. M. Mehta and Mr. Mangaldas G. Parekh, both of whom are the Promoters and First Directors of the Company. They are also Directors of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd. who are to be appointed Agents of the Company.

(2) An Agreement with Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. Ltd. for appointing them Agents of the Company on the terms and conditions set out in the Agreement a copy whereof is annexed to the Articles of Association of the Company, on the following remuneration and commission viz:—

(a) Commission at the rate of three per cent on the sale proceeds of all cotton and of all yarn and cloth manufactured and sold by the Company.

(b) Commission at the rate of three per cent on the sale proceeds of all yarn materials, and fabrics manufactured from wool, jute, silk and other fibres sold by the Company.

(c) Commission at the rate of three per cent on the sale proceeds of all other products manufactured and sold by the Company.

(d) Commission at the rate of ten per cent on the net profits earned by the Company from the ginning and pressing operations.

The above commission will be calculated independently of the usual adat, commission, exchange and interest payable to the Branch Office or Agents and Adatyas appointed outside Billimora for purchasing and|or selling any goods or commodities for or on account of the Company.

PROVIDED HOWEVER that if in any year after providing depreciation on buildings at the rate of 2-1|2 per cent andon machinery at the rate of 5 per cent. but without making any other deduction for reserve fund or otherwise, the profits made by the Company are not sufficient to pay to the shareholders dividend at the rate of seven per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company the Agents shall give up such portion of the commission payable to them not exceeding one half on the whole as (with the profits available for distribution after providing for depreciation as aforesaid) will provide an amount sufficient to declare a dividend of seven per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company.

All the First Directors of the Company are members of the said Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd., and as such are interested in the Agency commission which will be payable to the said Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd.

The Directors are interested as follows:—

(a) Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Mangaldas G. Parekh as members of the firm of Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., who are proposed Vendors to the Company and are thus interested in the consideration money to be paid by the Company for purchasing the properties.

(b) The said Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Mangaldas G. Parekh and the other Directors are also interested as members of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd., who are to be appointed Agents of the Company.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Directors, other than ex-officio Directors or Mortgage or Debenture Directors, is to be the holding of twenty shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000, and the remuneration of the Directors shall be such sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 50 for each meeting attended by them.

The Articles also provide for payment to such of the Directors who may not be a bona fide resident of the place where the Board Meeting is held and who shall come to that place for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Board, such sum as the Board may consider fair for his expenses in connection therewith in addition to his fees as a Director. The Articles also provide for payment of remuneration to any members of the Board of Directors constituting a Committee appointed by the Board, and for payment of remuneration to any Director who may be called upon to perform extra services or to make any special exertion in going or residing abroad, or otherwise for any other purpose of the Board.

The Articles provide for payment of commission to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares of the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolute or conditional for any shares in the Company at a rate of not more than five per cent.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Agreements with Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. for the purchase of the property and with Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd., for appointing them Agents can be inspected either at the registered office of the Company or at the Branch office of the Company at the office of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at any time during the office hours.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is printed on the fold of the prospectus and forms part of it.

Applications for shares should be made upon the forms accompanying this Prospectus and should be forwarded direct to the Company's Branch office at Bombay or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance for the amount of the application money.

The issue of the share is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within six months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount of the payment of the allotment money.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the registered or branch office of the Company or from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, dated this 15th day of May, 1928.

HORMUSJI MANEKJI MEHTA,
MANGALDAS G. PAREKH,
SHAPURJI MANCHERSAW CHOTHIA.
ESSA SOOMAR
J. C. SUNTOOK

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE GAEKWAR MILLS LIMITED.

Nominal Capital Rs. 12,00,000/- divided into 12,000 Shares of Rs. 100/- each.

To The Directors,

The Gaekwar Mills, Ltd.

Gentlemen:

Having paid to the Company's Bankers Messrs. _____ the sum of Rs. _____ being the deposit of Rs. 25/- per share on _____ shares in the abovenamed Company I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares upon the terms mentioned in the Company's prospectus dated the _____ day of _____ 1928 and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the balance of Rs. 25/- per share on allotment as provided by the said prospectus and I/we authorise you to register my/our names as the holder of the said shares

Name in full _____
Address _____
Description _____
Date _____
Signature _____

The Gaekwar Mills Limited.

The Banker's Receipt (To be retained by the Applicant.)

Received this _____ day of _____ 1928 from _____ the sum of Rs. _____ being the deposit of Rs. 25/- per share upon _____ shares of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 1928.

For The Bank of India Limited.
The Bank of Baroda Limited.

Amrutanjan

PAIN BALM

IS UN-RIVALLED AND -EQUALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

(Regd.)

Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the hape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

J.V.NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKADEVI RD. BOMBAY.

DEALERS IN

STATIONERY—For Office and School use,

DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—

For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering Colleges, etc.

SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS—

Levels, Theodolites Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

The Better way

Don't trust to luck to find a tenant for your vacancies. A vacant house or room means lost rent revenue. The better way to fill vacancies is to send a For Rent Advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

"Bombay Chronicle" Advertisements have filled many vacancies quickly.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the Nawanagar High School Jamnagar, A B. Com., a GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with qualifications to teach Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic. The appointment will be acting for one year and is likely to be made permanent on approva of work. Apply stating terms and teaching experience to M. A. CAVAL, Head Master.
A30647

WANTED—for the Sant State, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Companion to Maharaj Kumar Saheb (sportsman preferred), Forest Officer, Overseer, Personal Assistant Huzur Office (conservant with Accountancy and Treasury Work and Risaldar Intending candidates should apply stating qualifications, age, caste, sub caste and salary desired to the DEWAN. Sant State, Sant-Rampur, (Rewa Kantha).
A 30630

WANTED—PERSONS of both sexes for a respectable business line, which can be started at home and can bring a permanent income of Rs. 3,000 per annum. For particulars apply with one anna stamp. Dr. H. P. GUPTA, M.D., (Homeo) P. O. Box 2032, Bombay.
A R1003

HEAD MISTRESS WANTED—Graduate preferred for Billimora Tata Girls' School. Free furnished quarters. Apply early to Mr. NADIR TATA, Tata Mansion, Cumballa Hill with testimonials, etc.
A R980

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.
M 30556

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts,
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem,
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders,
(Family suites with bath available)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

LOANS.

2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 1.
R994

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

IF YOU WANT CHEAP and RELIABLE Second-hand, open or closed CAR come to AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO. next to French Motor Car. Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
T 30631

WHEN You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30506

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

MACHINERY WANTED—Second-hand Steam Engine for working 20 or 25 Ginning Machines. Lancashire Boiler 20 x 6 to 24 x 6 1/2, Correspond with Dewanchand Ram Singh, Oil Mill Owners, Tundhanwala PUNJAB.
N R1008

FOR SALE.

SUMMER SUITS!

KAKOMI lightweight cotton Tweeds are ideal for summer suits. They have the distinctive appearance of the best woollen Tweeds. As. 13|6 per yard. 27 inches wide. Send for samples.

CLOTHING THE SERVANTS.

Buying clothes for your servants is never a pleasure. Make it an infrequent necessity by buying KAKOMI. These fabrics "will" stand hard wear and constant washing. Ready made Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each—Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

THE BED BEAUTIFUL.

Sleep between KAKOMI sheets—sheets of fine texture—of astonishing durability. Samples and prices of sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes and mattress cloths will gladly be sent on request.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Beautify your home with Kakomi Durries—just the shades you have been looking for, and far better value than the bazaar made article. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Send for details.

BRIGHTER TABLES.

Give a cheerful note to your table settings by using snow white KAKOMI table-linen. Table cloths in four patterns, from Rs. 2|-. Serviettes to match, Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. Send for samples.

THIS HOT WEATHER.

Here's the ideal material for your office shirts—cheap strong serviceable Twill 30 inches wide at As. 8|6 per yard, with KAKOMI quality woven right into the fabric.

KAKOMI Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21996.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1928, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.
2. To re-elect Mr. H. P. Mody, who retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of June, 1928, to the 28th day of June, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1928.
30367

WANTED

WANTED—ACCOUNTS CLERKS on Rs. 85—5|2—100 and Rs. 105—5—140 for the Office of the Director of Agriculture. Those having passed the examination of G. D. A. or B. Com. with some office experience in accounts preferred.

Applications with testimonials should each the undersigned by July 9th, 1928.
(Sd.) T. F. MAIN,
Director of Agriculture.
Poona, 25th June, 1928.
30644

NOTICE

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master, an elected Councillor from the (C) Bhuleshwar Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 as modified up to the 1st July, 1926. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix MONDAY, the 16th July, 1928, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 21st June, 1928.
30624

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1618 OF 1927.

Re: RUTTONJI BEJONJI DAMANIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, lately a Manager in the employ of Kharsedji Byramji's English Liquor Bar at Gamdevi and now a Manager in the employ of Bai Shirinbai Edulji and Tehmurusp Edulji's Country Liquor Shop at Lamington Road ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st August, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
30645

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, draining, etc., the Private Street known as Proposed Foras Road off Carroll Road between House No. 27|A and Tulsi Pipe Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 6th day of July, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Names of the tenderers constituting the firm should invariably be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per set, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th June, 1928.
30643

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GIRDER SPANS FOR BRIDGES BETWEEN BHOPAL & JHANSI.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office at Victoria Terminus Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1928, for the supply of Steelwork etc., required for the following girder spans:—

6—20 ft. Spans.
5—30 ft. Spans.
21—60 ft. Spans.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for girder spans." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. The tender form with specification, conditions of Contract, and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in "The Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1928.
30619

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILD STEEL KEYS AND WROUGHT IRON OR MILD STEEL ROUND SPIKES FOR RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specification, drawing and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, which will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF KEYS AND SPIKES." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 25th June, 1928.
30638

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 432 OF 1928.

Re: MINOCHER NUSSERWANJI DESAI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Cowasji Patel Street, trading as General Merchants in the name of Messrs. Minocher Desai and Co., at Parsi Bazar Street .... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th August, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
30646

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SAGARMAL MULCHAND and NIHALCHAND NATHAMAL both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Ground being a portion of a Lane, known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road and which is situated at Tara Temple behind the Khetwadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Girgaum D Ward and is registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New Nos.13-572, Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 7376, Cadastral Survey No. 1176, containing by admeasurement 375 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, buildings or erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 1900 (4) and Street No. 10; 10A; 10B and bounded as follows:—East by the property of Wamanrao D. Pitle now purchased by R. G. Kini, on the West by the property of Anandrao Krishnarao Acharya, on or towards the South by a passage and on or towards the North by the property of Babaji Jiwan.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1928.
N. A. VESUVALA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
30642

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank Ltd., (in Liquidation). Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Arya Bhuwan", next to Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty, bank furniture such as large Godrej safe on stand, cup-board, clock, counters, chairs, benches writing tables, partition screen, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING PRESS WITH ALL ITS ACCESSORIES, ETC., AND FURNITURE IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 2nd July next, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Shilotri Bank Building, 1st floor, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Art Treadle Printing Press with accessories such as imposing machine, rule-cutter, Marathi, Gujerati and English types, cutting krawge, proof press, trade-perforator, roller, etc., and furniture such as chairs, writing tables, wooden stands, partitions screens, etc., in one lot.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Old Scrap Iron, Cast Iron, Pipes, Cable Chain, Brass Condenser Tubes, Suction Hoses, Steel Wire and Manilla Rope, Iron Boat Divets, Belting, Linen, Life Belts, Wooden Magazine Boxes, Gally Gear, Accommodation Ladder and Smoke Helmet Box with Bellows, Empty Wooden Cases and Casks, Drums, Steel-Barrels, Oil Casks, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O. Dock and at 3-15 p.m. at the B. I. Dock, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6 p. m.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 6 p. m. and 9-30 p. m.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES

10 Famous Continental Artists

Dancing such as you have never seen before!

Booking at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Stupendous Two and a Half Million Dollar Paramount Epic of Pirate Days in 10 Thundering Reels:—

SONS OF THE SEA

Featuring a Cast of Famous Favourites including the Beauty—

ESTHER RALSTON

And the Celebrated Comedian

WALLACE BEERY

BIGGEST SEA STORY EVER PICTURISED—MAGNIFICENT IN THEME—TREMENDOUS IN ACTION AND SUSPENSE!

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

THE CIRCUS

The Motion Picture that has broken all records.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET

with a great cast including

ANITA STEWART
BERT LYTELL
LIONEL BELMORE

A romance of untamed devotion, tense with adventure and sacrifice, rich with the beauty of the exotic South Seas.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at he earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
30 June	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura' ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
15 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..	All vessels will	16,563
30 „	Maloja x ..	now sail direct	20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	from Bombay	16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..	without trans-	16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	shipment at t	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..	Aden.	16,086

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*** Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.**

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1923, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
20th June	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
4th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	18th June	29th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

*** Passenger Steamer.**

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July
Katori Maru 9th Aug.

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Hakone Maru 11th July.
Suwa Maru 25th July

Orient California Service Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Siberia Maru 24th July.
Taiyo Maru 7th Aug.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th June	7th July
*Tacoma Maru..	12th July	22nd „
Indus Maru ..	24th „	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
29th June	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th July	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
4th „	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs B. H. A. Ganny.)

Calcutta, June 23.

Jutes:—The price of the raw material has improved on account of the constant rain during the week under review; the manufactured Commodity market remaining unchanged. The market for Jute shares was quite inactive with narrow fluctuations in the prices. The same monotonous dullness prevails. Dalhousie which depreciated to 609 on selling pressure were again firm at 615 with buyers. Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah were popular features at 860 and 652 on their approaching dividends. Kinnison were a bit easy market at 1170. Hukumchand were steady at 25-10. Bally at the close were done at 322.

Howrah and Clive which remained almost unmoved during the whole week closed steady at 66 and 50-2.

The general tone of the market was distinctly steadier at the time of going to the press.

Dividends:—Caledonian 60, Delta 45, Lothian 40, Cheviot 20 and Orient 15.

Decrease of one per cent in the Bank rate may have some steadying effect on the market provided the conditions in the raw material do not go worse.

Stocks of Jute at the Mills on the 30th June 1928 (including Jute in transit and stored upcountry) 38 lacs against 16 lacs last year. Hessian shipment for the month of June to date 9,38,00,000 yds. Expected for the remaining period about 4 crores which will consume the production of the month. Market for Hessian closed steady at 19-8 for 9 porters and 24-4 for 11 porters.

Cottons:—Were neglected.

Coals:—Bengal were slightly better at 392 x. d. Burrakur were quoted at 12/-. Equitable had sellers at 16-12. Others were unchanged at quotation rates.

Dividends:—Raneegunge Re. 1, Pench Valley 1-4.

Tea Shares:—There was demand for tea and this week's sale was better. Bishnauth were taken upto 37-4 from 36. Hasimara were steady at 46-6 c.d. Sapoi were done at 29-8, Titabur at 28-8, Baghmari at 12-12 and Hathikhira at 28/-.

Banks:—Were a steady market with very little business.

Govt. Securities:—Market remains steady but the business done show no change in the rates. The easier monetory conditions may have some good effect on the prices.

Miscellaneous:—On information of strike situation getting easier Burn and Co., found more buyers at 307. I. I. Steel, were a more popular scrip of the market this week and had strong buyers upto Rs. 19 at the close. Bengal Iron in sympathy have improved to 17-6. Steel products were firm at 7-8 on a dividend of As. 8. A remarkable rise is noticeable in the Paper Mill scrips in the latter part of the week. Titaghur mark a rapid advance from Rs. 7 to 10. Deferred were steady in the region of 2-10, which are likely to improve further in sympathy with the ordy. Bengal Paper jumped to 40-8 from 35-12. Burma Finance and Mining were steady at 8-12. Champaran were wanted at 11.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Name.	Latest Prices. £ s. d.
1. Millar's Timber and Trading Company Ord.	1 4 4-1/2
2. 4-1/2 per. cent. Loan 1950/55 ...	93 0 0
3. Nundydroog Gold Co. ...	0 16 9
4. Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord. ...	1 0 0
5. Attock Oil ...	1 4 4-1/2
6. Associated Portland Cement ...	1 5 3
7. Underground Electric Railways ...	1 5 7-1/2
8. Burma Corporation ...	0 13 10-1/2
9. Snia Viscosa ...	1 15 3
10. Beira Railway Co. ...	1 1 0
11. Calico Printers ...	1 9 0
12. Marconi International Marine ...	2 7 0
13. Rhodesian and General Asbestos ...	5 11 3
14. James Finlay Ord. ...	5 6 3
15. General Elec. Co. Ord. ...	1 18 6
16. Jokai Assam Tea Co. ...	5 13 9
17. West Rand Consolidated Mines ...	0 12 0
18. Hudson's Bay Co. Ord....	6 1 3
19. Malayaum Plantations	1 11 0
20. British Burma Petc. ...	0 7 0
21. Soudan Plantations ...	4 3 1-1/2
22. Vickers Ord. ...	0 12 0
23. Pahang Consolidated Ord. ...	0 12 0

Market unchanged at recent lower level. Stock of rubber in London—40,083 tons. Decrease on week.—1,102 tons.

Poona June 25.—A meeting of ladies held here under the auspices of the Women's Council with Kashibai Kanitkar in the Chair passed a resolution of unanimous support for the Select Committee's report on Harbilas Sarda's Bill. Sarlabai Naik, M. A., Dr. Muthulaxmy Ammal (Madras), Miss Sorabjee asd Jankibai Bhat (Seva Sadan) addressed the meeting which a large number of ladies attended.—A. P.

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON EXTENDS

GENERAL RAINFALL IN BENGAL AND DECCAN

POONA, June 27.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has remain edactive in the Konkan and the Deccan, and extended into Berar and the West Central India. The Bay current has been fairly active in Northeas India, but has weakened in lower Burma. The shallow depression over the East Central India has disappeared.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, the Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Orissa, Bihar; the Central India West; Berar; Hyderabad North; Coorg and the Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Kashmir, the Central Provinces East, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Bassein half inch each, Tavoy three quarters, Amherst one and a half, Kyaukpyu four, Myitkina and Cherarunji one; Sibsagar two; Jessore, Jalpaiguri; Cuttack and Purnea half; Sangar Island three; Berhampore and Gaya one; Hazaribagh two; Gorakhpur quarter, Indore half; Kanker; and Aurangabad three quarters; Akola; Ratnagiri; Marmugao and Ahmednagar one and a half; Karwar and Sholapur one; Raichur; Mangalore and Kurnool half and Cuddapha and Mercara three quarters.

Forecast.—Decrease in Bengal; Bihar; Chota Nagpur and the Deccan.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON EXTENDS

The monsoon has been active in the Konkan and the Deccan, and has extended into Berar and Central India West. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and the Madras Deccan, and local in Central India West, Berar, Hyderabad North and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces East, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, lightly to moderately clouded in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, east Rajputana and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the south Deccan and drier in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Central Provinces West. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 108 deg. at Agra and Jacobabad.

Forecast:—A decrease in Berar, the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours. Ins.
Jhansi ...	0.05
Agra ...	0.14
Bikaner ...	0.07
Jaipur ...	0.01
Indore ...	0.67
Akola ...	1.50
Amraoti ...	0.03
Ratnagiri ...	1.54
Marmugao ...	1.31
Karwar ...	1.09
Ahmednagar ...	1.35
Sholapur ...	1.01
Bijapur ...	0.52
Belgaum ...	0.10
Aurangabad ...	0.68
Hyderabad ...	0.20
Bangalore ...	0.08
Mangalore ...	0.59
Calicut ...	0.35
Cochin ...	0.03
Madras ...	0.03
Cuddapah ...	0.70
Bellary ...	0.02
Masulipatam ...	0.17
Cocanada ...	0.02

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.:—

	Ins.
Colaba Observatory ...	0.06
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date ...	23.47
(7.23 ins. above normal.)	
St. George's Hospital ...	0.00
J. J. Hospital ...	0.01
Maximum temperature 90 deg. (3 deg. above normal).	
Minimum temperature 60 deg. (3 deg. above normal).	

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 27.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 27th June, 1928, Colaba Point 0.06, Fort 0.00, J. J. Hospital 0.01.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 23.47, Fort 26.25, J. J. Hospital 21.49.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 27.79, Fort 29.02, J. J. Hospital 24.09.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 4.09, Fort 3.22, J. J. Hospital 3.93.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.736 inches (.046 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.605 inches (.023 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.088 inches.

Temperature (dry bub) at 8 a.m. 83.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.7 degrees (3.5 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p. c.

Relative humidity at 4 p. m. (previous day) 74 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 23.47 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 23.48 inches.

Weather remarks.—Thunder.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay, June 27.

Our Silver market registers a net advance of Rs. 1-10 since we wrote our last review. In the early part of the week the market was quiet but later the steadiness of the Shanghai Exchange coupled with heavy purchases made on Calcutta account created a bullish atmosphere in the market and the prices advanced on heavy buying by option-dealers and bears to cover their sales. The rise was accentuated by the decision of the French Government that they will issue silver coinage replacing the existing five, ten and twenty France notes. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 63-6 for the first settlement on the 25th instant and the lowest Rs. 61-10 on the 20th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-12. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-1/16 higher than the last week; the highest price was 2-8 3/4 on the 25th instant and the lowest 2-8 1/4 on the 21st instant.

The London price is 0 1/4 higher. The market was quiet with Inda being a moderate buyer while China and America operated on both ways. The New York price is 60 cents i.e. 0 1/2 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 60 cents yesterday and the lowest 59 1/2 cents on the 20th instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly improved owing to easier local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-9 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-10 1/2.

We are in favour of keeping long positions is Silver round about Rs. 62-0 and under.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's.)

Week ending 23rd June 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into sight	61	14,019	18,779
Receipts at U. S. Ports	28	8,344	12,886
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	7	1,410	2,529
To Continent	68	4,822	6,249
To Japan, Canada, etc.	10	1,153	2,015
Total	85	7,385	10,793
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	247	14,427	16,864
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	50	8,464	2,869
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports	933		1,328
Stocks at American Interior Towns	463		502
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent	1,672		2,397
Total	3,068		4,227
Last week	3,253		4,465
Difference on week	—185		—238
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds(	844		1,482

	This week	Last week
Exports of American cotton to India	Nil	200
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August)	68,900	68,900

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 26.

Roxario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. 50/3 August S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 47/9 June S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat South Australian, 51/3 Afloat Paid.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 51/6 June/July S'ment. Value.

SUGAR MARKET.

London, June 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt. 13/1-1/2.

Oct/Dec. per cwt. 13/3.

C. & F. Bombay.

July†Sept, per cwt. 13/2.

C. & F. Garachi.

July/Sept, per cwt. 13/2 2-3/4.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, June 27.

The well-known New York Oracle sends the following cable under yesterday's date:

"Supply exceeds the demand. The market is weakened with heavy selling, and I advse short sales. Sell short around present prices on any further rally. Consider decline. Expect lower prices end of this week."

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their to-day's report state as under:—

"We strongly favour the continuation of purchases now and on all setbacks as we think present crop prospects look decidedly poor".

Messrs. T. Smith and Co. in their to-day's report state as under:—

"We agree with our Liverpool friends opinion. Although it would appear that the present advance is rather premature we believe it is fully justified in view of present crop conditions. Since 18.00 we have repeatedly pointed out to our friend the dange of the "Short" side and we still adhere to this. The critical months of July and August are almost here and so far little has been heard of our friend the Boll-weevil. 'We strongly advise purchases on any set-backs as ultimately we look for much higher prices.'"

Following interesting remarks appear in "Commerce and Finance" dated 30th ultimo regarding weather:—

"As to the course of prices in the immediate future, it is anybody's guess and only a guess—for the weather is unpredictable and no one can be certain whether the Stock market will go down or resume its upward flight. If cotton knows any controlling influences there are the factors by which its value will be governed until the first estimate of the acreage is published July 9. There is really no reason why there should be any great change in the price level until then, for our knowledge of the situation will not be increased during the next seven weeks. But men, and especially cotton men, are an impatient lot. They are always trying to peer into an inscrutable future, and since they cannot be dissuaded from attempting the impossible it may be in order to point out that in the northern hemisphere the month of June is a period in which nature often promises larger harvests than she is able to deliver. If this generalization has any value whatever it suggests the purchase of cotton on declines during the next forty days".

Bombay, June 27.

Messrs. P. Chrpstal and Co. in their to-day's report advise purchases in all markets.

ORACLE'S VAGURIES

To-day at the time of the textile aspect between Venus and Jupiter, Broach J|A was quoted as high as Rs. 414-12. The following aspects of moon time with Mercury indicates better weather reports over U. S. A. cotton belt, causing some weakness in prices as it will be the receiving time of New York close in Bombay. To-morrow the market opens under the effect of Neptune moon parallel but semisextile of Saturn gives little feebie support at 2 p.m. Thereafter there being no disturbing aspect, the same trend may prevail.

Broach J|A Highest 8-5 Rs. 407
Less Lowest 13 11 Rs. 383
Diff. 24

Add to Rs. 407 equal Broach J|A expected to be Rs. 431 (Cotton Arithmetic).

Broach A|M 389, added together the total will be 20. Added to 389 the total will be 409, as this is crossed, its total of 13 indicates 422. The final total of 8 when added indicates Rs. 430 (Rule of Addition).

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £9 : 10:0 June/July S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £17-12-7 June/July S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £18-15-0 June/July S'ment. Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 26.

Interest, day to day Loans ... 2-3-4 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 3-3-4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months ... 3-7-8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-31-32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3-4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1-4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

Liverpool, June 26.

Copper, English Best Selected	£66-5/8
Copper Braziers,	£76-1/2
Yellow Metal,	£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£206-1/2

Bangalore, June 26.—Found in possesion of sixteen and quarter tolas of sponge gold proved as belonging to the Kolar Gold Fields, one Subban who was without employmest was sentenced by the District Magistrate to eighteen month's rigourous imprisonment, on the accused pleading guilty.—A. P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED QUIET—CONTINUED UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER POURING RAINS—FEAR OF WEEVIL DAMAGE—PRIVATE BULLISH CROP CONDITION REPORTS—RUSH OF GENERAL BUYING—RISE OF 54 POINTS—LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 40 TO 46 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, June 26.

Yesterday's selling movement was continued at the opening and a further decline followed the initial loss of 2 points. Thereafter prices steadied on reports of pouring rains at Dallas in Texas.

The weather map also showed unfavourable reading as light to moderate rainfall was marked in the Central and Eastern belts. Continued rains give too much fear for weevil damage. Private crop conditions reports were bullish and the market experienced a rush of general buying resulting in a rise of 54 points over previous closing prices. There is urgent need for hot and dry weather everywhere. Insects are appearing and stands are poor. The fields are becoming grassy and bullish enthusiasm took a lively turn and higher prices are confidently predicted. As a matter of fact the propaganda started by farmers for 25 cent cotton is having increased support. The rise became more pronouced in the afternoon and shorts showed greater eagerness to cover. However at the rise some profit taking checked the rise and prices relapsed some 9 points. The close was steady at a rise of 40 to 46 points. Spot prices improved 45 points to 22.50c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and with scarcity of contracts closed at a rise of 56 to 52 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 54 points to 22.39c.

The general sentiment is definitely inclined for materially higher prices in the long run, yet there are some who look upon present level as fairly high enough discounting unfavourable crop outlook. The recent advance is mostly due to speculative buying and short covering, necessarily weakening the technical situation of the market to some extent requiring urgent readjustment. It is difficult to have any important decline as the crop is now entering the critical period and it will be several months to have any faint idea regarding the size of the growing crop. Although we look for higher prices, we deem it a wiser course to secure profits on a portion of the long interest with a view to re replace in easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Market apparently discounting low private condition estimate. Think that advance too rapid."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 26.

July	...	21.97+.43
October	...	22.22+.45
December	...	22.07+.44
January	...	21.85+.40
March	...	21.75+.48
Middling Spot	...	22.50+.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 26.

July	...	22.09+.56
October	...	21.74+.52
Middling Spot	...	22.35+.54

New York, 11 a.m (As knewn in Liverpool at Closing time.)

July	...	21.49
October	...	21.83
January	...	21.51

New York Noon Call

July	...	21.67
October	...	22.02
January	...	21.68

New Orleans 9.30 a.m.

July	...	21.59
October	...	21.30
January	...	21.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 26.

Day's receipts, at all U. S. Ports	...	8,000 bale.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	...	1,0 6 ,,
Day's Exports to the Continent	...	4,000 ,,

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 27.

Receipts to date 22-6-28	8286000	12934000
,, Yesterday do	8000	8000
Exports to date do	7112000	10789000
Stock at Ports 22-6-28	838000	1328000
,, Interior Towns do	462000	592000
,, Liverpool 22-6-28	84000	1327000
Visible Supply 22-6-28	3068000	4248000
Quantity in Sight do	14019000	18779000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, June 26.

Demand Bills	...	487.25

LIVERPOOL.

STEADY BUYING—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—SALES 5,000 BALES FUTURES 1 POINT HIGHER TO UNCHANGED.

Liverpool, June 26.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 4 points in sympathy with overnight New York closing prices. Weather reports were unfavourable which encouraged steady buying and the market closed at a rise of 1 point to unchanged. Spot Sales amounted to 5,000 Bales and Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points to 11.93d. per lb.

Empire futures closed steady at a rise of 6 to 4 point. Egyptian futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 23 to 14 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Light rains Eastern Belt, weather cool; Western Belt generally fair. Entire Belt partly cloudy."

3-45 p.m.:—"Crop reports continue unsatisfactory; requires—long spell hot dry weather to ensure ample crop. Always dangerous to be short during July/Aug. Think purchases advisable on any important breaks."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. dated 26/6.

"Heavy buying owing to wet weather. Damage is feared from boll-weevils. See nothing in the position to cause a decline other than a reaction."

Another cable from their Liverpool friends dated 26/6.

"Dallas friends cable "pouring rains very damaging."

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 26.

June	...	...	11.55+.01
July	...	11.46	11.51+.01
August	...	...	11.47+.01
September	...	...	11.43+.01
October	...	11.36	11.39 —
November	...	...	11.30 —
December	...	...	11.29 —
January	...	11.25	11.29 —
February	...	...	11.26 —
March	...	11.23	11.26 —
April	...	...	11.23 —
May	...	...	11.23 —
June	...	...	11.22 —
Middling Spot	...	...	11.93—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 26.

Sales at Liverpool	...	5,00 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	...	200 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	...	50 ,,

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 26.

Scinde, Fully Good	... 8.75
Scinde, Fine	... 9.00
Scinde, Superfine	... 9.25
Bengal, Good	... 8.50
Bengal, Fully Good	... 8.75
Bengal Fine	... 9.00
Oomra, Good	... 9.05
Oomra Fully Good	... 9.05
Oomra Fully Good	... 9.35
Broach, Fully Good	... 10.25
Broach, Fine	... 10.50
Broach, Superfine	... 10.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

June	...	20.04—.23
July	...	20.14—.23
August	...	20.15—.13
September	...	20.40—.18
October	...	20.70—.24
November	...	20.79—.24
December	...	20.84—.24
January	...	20.84—.14
February	...	20.84—.14
March	...	20.84—.14
April	...	20.84—.14
May	...	20.85—.14
June	...	20.85—.14
Sakellaridis, G. F. Spot	...	20.90—.10

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 27.

	cwts.
Wheat	3,009
Linseed	5,241
Rape, Raj & Mustardseeds	789
Gingellyseeds	125
Poppyseed	277
Groundnuts	5,878
Castorseed	2,151
Rice	74,435
Myraboblans	1,832
Cotton seed	253
Mowraseed	524
Gram	1,992
Jowar	3,640
Barley	429
Bajree	4,295
Coal	203 tons.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 26.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot. 15 15/16.

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING—MILLS BOUGHT —STEADY LIVERPOOL—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, June 27.

In response to a sharp rise of 46 points in New York futures, the local markets opened at Rs. 411/8 for Broach J/A delivery. At this level there was considerable buying by Commission Houses and Mills. Liverpool advices were also strong and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A	... 413/8
Broach A/M	... 424/12
Oomra July	... 382/8
Oomra D/J.	... 393/8
Bengal July	... 350
Bengal D/Y	... 353

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 27.

Liverpool cables being unsteady, the forward market ruled steady. Broach J/A. touched highest Rs. 419/4 and lowest level of Rs. 412/8. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	312/8
Broach A/M.	314/8
Oomra July	382
Oomra D/J.	393
Bengal July	351
Bengal D /J.	353

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27.

September	248.92+4.00
December	250.40+3.00

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 27.

Bengal 353 D/J.
Bengal 350 July.
Broach 425 A/M.
Broach 414 J/A.
Oomra 392 D/J.
Oomra 382 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	365	358	351	343
S. P.	363	356	349	341
Rajputana	335	358	351	343
Broach	431	426	416	409
S. D.	426	421	411	407
P. A.	441	436	426	421
K. V.	417	414	409	402
Dhoera	444	444	466	399
Kalaj n	414	411	406	399
Cutch		423	421	414
Surat	478	473	468	462
Rajpipla	474	469	464	459
Navsari	498	493	488	483
Oomra No. 3	400	393	386	376
C. P. No. 1	422	415	408	398
C. P. No. 2	411	404	397	387
Khandesh		382	372	362 352
Muthia		362	352	342
Southern-Western		415	410	405 400
Comptah			438	428 418

To-morrow Thursday and Friday Ready Market Closed.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	148	304,784	312,728
Central India	98	294,361	294,436
Barsi & Nagar	529	313,211	198,345
Hyderabad Gaorani		116,677	68,428
Berar	206	722,877	585,692
Central Provinces	316	303,904	227,522
Total Oomras	1,297	2,055,814	1,667,151
Dhoera	757	201,195	182,955
N.-W. Provinces	199	64,428	57,879
Rajputana	25	52,573	54,422
Sind-Punjab	60	186,244	115,121
Broach		266,962	227,292
Coompta & Dharwar	88	124,912	120,859
Western-Northern	214	43,359	61,736
Cocanada		7	401
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		32,345	31,327
Persian	43	4,896	4,230
American	4,718	89,519	206,237
Egyptian & African	1,875	69,362	76,385
Comilla, Burma other sorts		69	252
Total	9,177	3,211,719	2,916,011

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 27.

1st Sept. to 21st June

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	705	693,691	328,497
Japan & China	12,708	1,069,606	1,374,062
Coast Ports		23,617	20,720
Up-country by Rail		84,779	121,052
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan		41,847	19,981
Total	13,413	1,943,540	1,864,291

LONDON EXCHANGE.

T.T. Berlin on London	20 40-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12-16-7/8
T T. Brussels on London	31 92
T.T. Madrid on London	29 40
T T Milan on London	92 81
T T. Berne on London	25 30
T T Paris on London	124 07
T T. London on Prague	16 062

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Ashad 21/6/6
Sawan 21/7/6
National City 21/8/3
N. Manordass 21/8
N. Motilal 21/6/6

SILVER.

Bombay, June 27.

London Ready 27/7
London Forward 27/7
America Cent 60/6
China Opening 2/8/9. Closing 2/8/8
Ready 63/7
Ashad Opening 63/8, Highest 63/12, Lowest 63/5, Closing 63/7
Tejimundi 0/12/
Sawan Opening 63/, Highest 63/4, Lowest 62/13, Closing 62/15
Tejmundi 1/11

Tone of Silver:—Firm India and China bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 above the quotation. Buyers came in after fixing. Depends on India.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 27.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5-7|8.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1-5-7/8 Cash.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 27/32 June|Aug.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|8 June|Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 Sept.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 276.
Bank's selling T T 275-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 274-1|4.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269-1|4.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920
Bank's buying D D 934.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 139-3/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 184-1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3/8.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London, 4.87-5/8 26th inst.
Shanghai/London, 2/8 11/16 27th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 13/16 26th inst.
London/Paris 124, 26th inst.
London/Belgium 34.92 26th inst
London/Switzerland 25.28 26th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 26th inst.
Tone Steling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold, £4.4.10 26th inst., £4.4.10-1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Ready, 27,7/16 26th inst., 27-3/8 25th inst.
Silver London Forward, 27-7/16 26th inst., 27-7/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready, 60 1/2 26th inst., 60-1/4 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3-31/32 pre cent. 26th inst., 3-31/32 per cent. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3-31/32 per cent. 26th inst., 3-31/32 per cent. 25th inst.
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent., Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent. 3 mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 4 per cent. 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:Easy.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27.

	Ready	Ready Red leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	360	.....	.....
Bengal Fine	355	315	.....
Bengal FG.	350	340	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	355	345	.....
Sindh-Punjab FG.	350	340	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	400	390	.....
Nagpur Fine	400	391	.....
Yeotmal Fine	395	389	.....
Arvi Fine	395	389	.....
Amrot Fine	385	370	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	377/80	369	.....
Mulkapur Fine	367/70	359/55	.....
Khandesh Fine	363/65	345	.....
Muthia	.....	330/35	.....
Nanded/Purna FG., GS.	380	.....	.....
Purna FG. GS.	355	345	.....
Parbhani/Saili FG. GS.	.....	345	.....
Indore Ujjain Fine	370/75	345 50	.....
Barwah Sasvad Fine	365/70	340/45	.....
Surat	470	.....	.....
Navsari	.....	.....	.....
Broach FG.	405/410	.....	.....
Broach Fine	415/420	.....	.....
Westerns MG.	390	.....	.....
Westerns HG.	.....	.....	.....
Cambodia	380/85	.....	.....
Miraj/Sangli	405	.....	.....
Compta Good	415 20	.....	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....	.....
Kadi Vramgam	.....	.....	.....

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 26.

Standard Sheet Standard, Ribbed, b., Spot 0/9 1/2 Seller

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MOSTLY TRANSFER BUSINESS

SIMPLEX AND I. CEMENTS STEADY.

Bombay, June 27.

The business on the Bombay Stock Exchange was mostly confined to transfers. Mill shares opened steady in sympathy with firmness of raw cotton prices. Simplex was rather steady on covering. In the miscellaneous section prices ruled steady with no particular business except steadiness in Indian Cements. The market will remain closed to-morrow the 28th and Friday the 29th inst. Last day for transfer business falls on Saturday the 30th inst.:—

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, June 27.

Paid up.	...	Closing rates, Rs.
100 Ahmed Advance	...	375
50 Apollo	...	6/8
500 Bombay Cotton	...	312/8
2200 Bombay Dyeing	...	902/8
200 Finubhoy	...	833/12
250 Century	5 ...	413/12
100 Central India	...	505
500 Central India Pref.	...	486/4
100 Celaba Land	...	123/12
100 Coorla	...	167/8
100 Crescent	...	160
250 Currim	...	200
500 David	...	240
250 Dawn	...	575
200 Edward Sassoon	...	93/12
10 E. D. Sassoon	...	0-12-6
100 Elphinstone	...	15
50 Finlay	...	118/12
1000 F. Petit	...	3254
100 Globe	...	23/8
100 Gokak	...	126/4
100 Indian Bleaching	...	250
25 Central	...	26
100 Indore Malwa	...	368/12
250 Jamshed Mfg.	...	37/8
50 Kastorchand	...	16
100 Khatau	...	85
100 Kohinoor	...	248-12
100 Laxmi Cotton	...	6750
100 Madhavrai Scd.	...	8
100 Madhowji	...	80
100 Manekji Petit	...	1,500
100 Meyer Sassoon	...	81/4
100 Morarji	...	1550
200 New Great	...	255
100 New City	...	110
200 Pearls	...	563/12
100 Phoenix	...	377/8
200 Pahoney	...	252-8
100 Sholapur	...	6700
250 Simplex	...	120
50 Swan	...	120
100 Swadeshi	...	486/4
500 Tata Mill	...	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	...	2725

BANKS.

500 Imperial	...	1490
50 India	...	94
£5 Eastern	...	82/8
£12-1/2 National Bank	...	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Alu. Prantej	...	902/8
100 Amritsar Patti	...	138
100 Cen. Prov. Ry. xd.	...	101/4
100 Dhond Baramati	...	100
100 Guzerat Ry	...	91
100 Hoshiarpur	...	97/8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	...	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	...	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	...	97
100 Sialkote	...	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	...	140
100 Upper Sindh	...	88/8
500 Tapti Valley	...	712/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	...	116
100 Andhra Valley	...	730
100 Alcock	...	380
125 B. Burma	...	825
125 B. Burma No. 1	...	302/8
10 Br India Insurance	...	7
50 B. Tramway	...	156-14
50 Tramway Pref.	...	94/8
250 Bombay Steam	...	278-12
50 Bombay Telephone	...	51
10 Bundi Cement	...	25/4
200 Indian Cement	...	371/4
10 Central India Mining	...	17
21 Eastern Chemical Mdy.	...	4/8
sh. 2 do. Defd.	...	1/4
100 Kasni Ordinary	...	271/4
50 Kasni Deferred	...	1020
25 New India Insur.	...	22
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	...	16/14
10 ,, ,, Pref.	...	12/8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills		90
10 Shivrajpur	...	37
15 Scindia Steam	...	13/7
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	...	70/8
90 Tata Iron Deferred	...	294/6
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	...	128/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	...	94
100 Tata Hydro	...	1108/12
100 Tata Oil	...	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	...	527-8
1000 Tata Power Pref.	...	925

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 27.

3 Months discounts 3-7/8 per cent.
6 Months discounts 3 31/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4-1/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/3
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-40 Rs. 101-2.
Forward Rates: 3rd July sett:—3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-0 1945-55 Rs. 106-9-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 27.

Castorseeds:—Delivery September Opening Rs. 52-3, Highest Rs. 52-4, Closing Rs. 51-14-6.
Cotton-seeds:—Delivery January Opening Rs. 4-10-9, Closing Rs. 4-10-7-1/2.
Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery February, Opening Rs. 57-8, Highest Rs. 57-9, Closing Rs. 57-6-6.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 27.

100 Volkart Bros. Amraoti 342
100 Do. Khamgaon 342
100 Do. Dhulia 360
100 Do. Khandesh 332
100 Ralli Bros. Hingoli 335
100 Do. Hinganghat 395
100 Nisso & Co. Mundra 414
100 Do. Akola 350
100 Volkart Bros. Sangli 415
100 G. G. Kesha Berar 350
100 Japan T. & Co. Shegaon 360
100 H. Rambhagat Khandwa 336
100 K. Devchand & Co. Amolner 348
100 Jagjivan Ujamshi Wardha 403
100 Volkart Bros. Nagar 350
100 Devid Sassoon Bengal 315
100 Virjee Lakha Wardha 403
100 Volkart Bros. Akola 350

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 26.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£140-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£34-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£90-5/8
Conversion Loan	£78-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£71-3/8
Consols	£56
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£94-5/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 26.

Silver market is quiet.

Spot	27-7/16
Forward	27-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 26.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ... £4 4-10

LINSEED.

London, June 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17-12-9 June/July S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17-15-0 July/August S'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. ton. Limited, Bombay, ton £18-2-6 June/July S'ment. Seller.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 26.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. 29/6 28/7 1/2 July/Aug Delivery Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, ewt. 29/6 Spot Nice. Delivery [illegible]

STRIKE SITUATION GETTING WORSE

MEN DRIVEN TO DESPARATION

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MILL-OWNERS BREAK DOWN

It is now over ten weeks since the mill workers first downed their tools and went on a general strike and the situation to-day is not a whit better than it was on the first day of the strike; nay, it is much worse since it has assumed a gravity which is beyond all calculations. It was believed in the beginning of the strike that in all probability the dispute might not be protracted for more than a couple of weeks. The extremist labour leaders who found no difficulty in securing a complete sway over the dissatisfied workers were cock-sure in their minds when they counselled the workers to go on a general strike that the mill-owners would be compelled to surrender before workers were actually starved. On their side, the mill-owners had not the slightest doubt that the workers would sue for peace in a month's time as soon as their slender means of livelihood would be at an end. The third party in the dispute, namely, the public of Bombay had also no idea that the situation would at any time become so calamitous as it has become to-day.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

All expectations have unfortunately been falsified and the strike situation is daily becoming worse. The efforts hitherto made to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute have, it has to be admitted, failed woefully. Even the task of bringing the contending parties together for purposes of negotiation has become extremely difficult if not utterly impossible. Mr. N. M. Joshi spoke nothing but the truth at the meeting of the citizens held at the Servants of India Society's Home on Tuesday when he said that after all the herculean efforts they had made they had not yet been able to bring the two parties on a common platform. The attitudes of the extremist labour leaders and the mill-owners do not seem to have undergone the slightest change though the crisis has reached its culminating point. Hopes entertained about the negotiations which were going on these several days between the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association and the labour representatives have at last been dashed to the ground. The news that the negotiations have broken down will, no doubt, be received with great sorrow and anxiety by the public of Bombay who had expected high things to come out of these negotiations. It is definitely understood that the pourparlers have broken down on the question of standardisation of wages and hours of work,—a question in which neither party is willing to yield an inch of ground.

NEITHER PARTY PREPARED TO YIELD.

At the strikers' meeting held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi on Wednesday morning, vehement speeches were made by strike leaders explaining the gravity of the situation. It was told from the platform that the workers had come pretty nearly to the end of their patience and the time was not distant when they would go beyond all control being driven to desperation by continued starvation. Once again the labour leaders solicited Governor's intervention in the dispute. According to labour representatives, standardisation means both reduction of existing wages and reduction of staff. They believe that the scheme of standardisation is definitely detrimental to the interests of labour. Mill-owners on their part have, it is understood, made their attitude quite clear by stating that negotiations for settlement would proceed only on the basis of the scheme of standardisation. The negotiations fell through on Tuesday afternoon when an impasse was reached on the question of standardisation.

SPECIAL SESSION OF A. I. T. U. CO.

APPEAL TO GENERAL SECRETARY

At several meetings held at different places the following resolution has been forwarded to the General Secretary of All-India Trade Union Congress pressing him to hold extra ordinary Sessions of the Congress or of the Executive Council of the same:—"This meeting deems that a position of grave emergency has arisen in the Labour World to-day, and, therefore, calls upon the General Secretary of All-India Trade Union Congress to convene a special session of the Congress or its Executive Council at an early date with a view to decide upon concerted actions to co-ordinate the strugge of the different sections of workers now on strike throughout India to bring them to a successful conclusion in the interests of the workers."

CONFERENCE OF RAILWAYMEN IN BOMBAY

SESSIONS TO BE SHORTLY HELD

In view of the Railway troubles existing in E. I. R. Lillooah Asansol and the troubles arising on the G. I. P. and S. M. Rly Mr. Jhabvala the organising Secretary of the All-India Railway men's Federation has pressed upon the Railway leaders and the Railway Unions and others the urgency of holding an extra ordinary Sessions of Railwaymen's Conference at a central place like Bombay with a view to co-ordinating the struggle of Railwaymen in the interests of all the workers.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED

MR JHABVALA'S "STRATEGY"

Mr. Jhabwala writes:—

The resolution that was declared by Railwaymen of G. I. P. has been only for a month suspended and my, agreement to do so is only to play a game in the strategy for war.

There were four impending questions as follows:—

1. Medical Examination; (2) Leave for holidays with pay; 3. Legitimate increase; 4. Minimum living wage.

Over the first, namely, Medical Examination, the Agent has suspended the Examination and granted the right of re-examination to the railwaymen discharged on the moral understanding that they would be all taken back.

On the other 3 questions, I believe the Agent has reserved consideration and has gone to the Railway Board to bring about a settlement. I think it reasonable to allow him time. In the meanwhile, I need to be fortified with a larger organisation and a larger number of men to support who are my greatest hope in the coming struggle. Thus a month's time so kindly given by the Management is obviously a handicap to prepare myself for threatening a battle which is temporarily stopped. It behoves a cautious and a careful fighter to retrace and to give way to the enemy for a while in order to win the battle in the end. It was on this consideration that I have carefully waited and suspended the resolution."

LITTLE BOY DIES OF BURNS

A fatal accident occurred on last Saturday in which Ernest Lobo, a five-year-old boy, residing in Love Lane, Mazagaon, received serious burns all over the body as a result of a pot full of hot water having fallen on his body from the hands of his mother. The boy was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday evening. It appears from the evidence recorded in the City Coroner's Court at an inquest held over the body of the deceased that the mother of the boy was preparing tea. She was lifting the pot from the fire when her boy caught her dress from behind and the pot accidently dropped down from her hands and the boiling water fell on the body of the boy. The jury returned a verdict of death caused by accidental scalding with boiled water.

CHILD'S DEATH DUE TO BLISTERS

The Coroner held an inquest on the dead body of a fifteen days' old baby who died under suspicious circumstances in the K. E. M. Hospital. It appeared from evidence that a Mahomedan woman, wife of Wahedkhan Rahemkhan, residing at Sion, delivered a baby girl on the 9th instant. As the body of the baby was found to be full of blisters it was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where the child succumbed on Tuesday. Mariambai, the midwife who attended the confinement, stated that the child was born full of blisters and, therefore, she did not give it bath, but wrapped it up in a piece of cloth, and removed it to the hospital. Dr. Raghunath Rao, who was called at the requests of the Coroner to give expert evidence, said it was possible that the blisters might have been caused as a result of certain disease of the womb of the mother which developed after the birth. The jury returned a verdict of death due to blisters.

Calcutta, June 25.—Mr. Justice Lort Williams has disposed of a suit brought by the Bengal National Bank in liquidation against Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh of Delhi, Kumar Krishna Mitter and Ratneswar Ghosh to recover Rs. 7,728/- overdrafts. Against the first two defendants the case was dismissed and a degree was granted against Ratneswar.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public meeting to support Bardoli Satyagraha, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m. Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding.

FRIDAY, June 29.

Ashura (Muharram): Mahomedan Holiday.

Banks closed.

Harwood League—Ulster vs. B. B. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

P. & O. mail steamer "Morea" with mails of 14th inst. due at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 30.

The s.s. "Delta" sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires vs. Attached—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, July 2.

Result of B.Hy. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly at-home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m., After tea, an account will be given of the work done in Children's Courts. Lady Fawcett and Miss Gedge have kindly promised to speak. Members and their friends are cordially invited.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 27th June 1928 have been rejected. £500.000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 4th July 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The Annual General Meeting of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, to adopt the report for the last year and to elect a new managing committee. The new model bye-laws will also be adopted at the meeting.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following meetings of tenants will be held to-day (Thursday), to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act:—(1) Pimpalwadi, Mughbhat, at 9 p.m., and (2) Zaoba's Oart, Building No. 23-F, Thakurdwar, at 8-45 p.m.

RY. PASS FOUND.

B. B. & C. I. Railway third class monthly season ticket bearing No. 44218 between Church Gate and Mahim issued in favour of one Mr. Laxman Govind has been found. The owner may take delivery of the same from the Office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

FOUND.

A pair of spectacles was found on the footpath of the Apollo Bunder on the 22nd instant. The owner may take it way from the Head Office of Dalpatram P. Pathak (Income Tax experts) at Kalbadevi, between 12 to 2.

SWAMI GAYANANANDJI MAHARAJ.

His Holiness Sri Swami Gayanaunandji Maharaj, the Founder of Sri Bharat Dharma Mahammandal, will stop for a week in Bombay at "Bansilal Villa" 1st Floor, Central Road, Colaba. Persons desirous of discussing any subjects relating to Hindu theology and philosophy can see him at any time between 9 to 10 in the morning and 8 to 9 in the evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer 'Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer 'Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 4th July) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper will be read on "The Sea in the Folklore of Orissa," by Mr. Satindra Narayan Roy.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bardoli Satyagraha Sahayak Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Messrs. Balubhai Desai, Purshotamdas Trikamdas, Shrimati Ratan Behen, Mrs. Dalpatram and others will speak on Bardoli Satyagraha and also the members who are returned unopposed to the Council from the various constituencies will be congratulated.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljı, Dr. Gilder, and other members of the Munshi Committee, will also address the meeting.

F WARD D. C. C.

This is to announce that those who intend to contest the ensuing elections in October to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to represent the F Ward District Congress Committee therein should enrol themselves as members of this Committee on or before the 30th instant. Membership forms will be available at the Offices of the F Ward District Congress Committee, Rahim Building, Poibavdi, Parel, during office hours.

Those who are not on the rolls of this Committee on the 30th instant will not be eligible to contest the said elections.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA FUND &PROCESSION.

Members of the Bhuleshwa District Congress Committee and others will visit following un-covered streets in a form of procession to collect Bardoli Fund on Friday (the 29th instant) at 7-30 in the morning, starting from Asok Building, Princess street.

The routes will be as under:—Starting from Princess Street, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Kansara Bazar, Gulalwadi, C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road, Girgaum Khatau Massion, Opera House & will terminate at Sandhurst Road, Marwari Vidyalaya.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 4th July, 1928.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkhodi for Bombay are due here on Friday the 29th instant

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 Japan per s.s. "Moji Maru" will be p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 4th July.

BOMBAY BATTALION A. F. I. 'C' CY.

The usual annual Jashan Ceremony and dinner of the Bombay Battalion A. F. I. Parsee 'C' Cy. will be held on Saturday (the 30th inst.), at Cama Baug, when Ervad Kekhushroo Mahiar Kootar will deliver a sermon suitable to the religious occasion. All members of the Company are requested to join the gathering by registering their names.

LATE PRINCIPAL Y. M. LAUD.

A meeting of the past students of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School was held in memory of the late Principal Y. M. Laud. It passed a resolution expressing its deepest feeling of grief for his sudden and sad demise.

WOMAN KILLED ON RAILS

Radhabai Bhiva, a Hindu woman, 45 years of age, a labourer in the G.I.P. Railway, was knocked down by an up-electric train at the Sion Station on Monday afternoon. Her head was smashed with the result that she died on the spot.

At an inquest held over the body of the deceased on Tuesday morning, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to her having been knocked down by an electric train.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

	June 27.
Previous Closing Rate	21.97
To-day's Opening Rate	22.09
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	22.13
Diffrence	+.16

LIVERPOOL.

	June 27.
Previous Closing Rate	11.51
To-day's Opening Rate	11.70
Difference	+.19
To-day's Closing Rate	11.81
Difference	—.30

Broach Expectation 414 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London,	June 27.
Silver Ready	27 9 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 8 0
Higher	0 1 6

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay,	June 27.
1st Settlement	63 3 0
2nd Settlement	62 13 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1928.

The "Daily Express" of Madras is not what the bureaucracy would call a "rabid" journal. It is ready to realise the "difficulties of the administration" and it has stood by the slogan of "making the Reforms work for what they are worth."

But on the question of the Simon Commission, to the great chagrin of Madras officialdom no doubt, its language is the language of militant protest. It is absolutely in line with the Nationalist Press.

As regards the recent "concession" to the Punjab Co-operation Committee by the Statutory Commission its language is illuminating and should provide ample food for thought to the Jo-hukumies.

"Examinations in camera might be dispensed with" comments the "Daily Express," "but cannot the members of the Commission gather such information privately and in their individual capacity?"

The Madras journal pursues the subject more closely when it says "Are not existing public documents more than enough to judge of the capacity of Indians for working a parliamentary form of Government?" No, they are not. The bureaucracy has provided the Commission with a fresh bundle.

In which bundle one can see its determination to run down in every manner possible the Swarajists it has got on it's brain.

But the "Daily Express" makes a very pertinent query when it asks "How can the members of a Committee make sure that the individual members of the Commission do not get access to documents other than those publicly listed as having been submitted to the Commission?"

What a suggestion! Sir Mahomed Shafi will become red with rage at the appalling idea. Are not the Simon Seven and the Punjab Seven to be united in alliance for the good of the vested interests of Britain in India? How can there be secrets between them?

A favourable atmosphere.

Refrigerated Air.

New system for Delhi Council Chamber.

So ran the headlines in a morning daily paper yesterday. Excellent idea this. It will keep the political temperature cool. But I hope there will not be a waste of public money by appointing a Commission of officials and non-officials to report on how far expenditure on fans in the Legislative Chamber can be cut down.

The "Evening News of India" was busy yesterday pointing out things that it proposed to take for granted. "We may take it" it says "that Mr. Chetty as the Whip of the Congress Party is a better judge of the public feeling in India than either Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar or Mr. Jinnah." We are sure Mr. Chetty will decline the honour of possessing this superior wisdom.

"And Mr. Chetty knows that in conceding perfect equality to the Committees of the Indian Legislature, Sir John Simon"—thus the "Evening News of India" in its further researches into Mr. Chetty's political mentality.

No, Mr. Chetty does not know that Sir John Simon has done anything of the kind. That's certain.

The report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture which is published to-day weighs about four pounds and contains nearly 1,000 pages of closely printed matter. Its mass, bulk and volume can hardly better the lot of Indian agriculturists, though it will serve admirably well as a commercial directory for British firms manufacturing agricultural implements.

In concluding the Repot, the Commissioners say "Throughout our report, we have endeavoured to make plain our conviction that no substantial improvement in agriculture can be effected, unless the cultivator has the will to achieve a better standard of living." There is the will; but where is the wherewithal?

"Madam, I am a piano-tuner. I have come to tune your piano."

"But I didn't send for you!"

"I know, your neighbour sent me."

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. A. BEAT ATTACHED SECTION.

Wednesday's match between the Royal Artillery and Attached Section was one of varying fortunes and after an interesting game the former emerged winners by the odd goal in three. The Attached Section began well and had the better of the exchanges in the opening moiety. Ten minutes before the interval they were awarded a penalty and Allsopp converted with a hefty kick which lodged the ball in the top of the net

The gunners, far from being discouraged, completely turned the tables on their opponents in the second half.

After attacking strenuously for some time, the forwards got their chance and Upton was able to race away with the ball to beat Fisher at close quarters. A little later, Russell gave his side the lead when he banged the ball into the net from at a range of a few yards.

The Section retaliated strongly but Brown and Read were playing a sterling game and gave nothing away.

Royal Artillery	2 goals.
Attached Section	1 goal.

Royal Artillery:—Ineson; Brown and Read; Robson, Sheppard and Bunting; Mitchell, Russell, Upton, Devine and Mill.

Attached Section:—Fisher; Allsopp and Cullen; Morris, Flook and Styles; Ford, Atkins, Hill, Gradwell and Gregg.

Referee.—W. H. Cummings.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 27.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd instant.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	...	1,77,41,22
Reserve:—Coin and bullion:—		
In India—		
Silver coin	...	96,80,41
Gold coin and bullion	...	29,76,37
Silver bullion undar coinage		3,48,67
In England—		
Gold coin and bullion	...	Nil.
Silver bullion	...	Nil.
In His Majesty's Dominions—		
Gold coin and bullion	...	Nil.
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions—		
Gold coin and bullion	...	Nil.
Silver bullion	...	Nil.
Securities (purchase price)—		
In India	...	41,83,96
In England	...	4,51,81
Internal Bills of Exchange	...	1,00,00

EXPLANATIONS IN "JERVSI BAY" AFFAIRS

NEWSPAPERS FRANKLY PUZZLED

LONDON, June 26.

Newspapers are frankly puzzled at explanations given in the 'Jervis Bay' affair.

The "Daily Telegraph" for example declares there has been nothing stranger than the tale of stowaways of the 'Jervis Bay' since the voyage of Jonah.

MORE TO BE DISCLOSED.

The "Daily Mail" says it is still not clear why the messages were sent out that alarmed the world. There must surely be other important circumstances to be disclosed.

The "Morning Post" suggests that Daniel feared that desperate stowaways might make a centre of disaffection among the passengers and the crew.—Reuter's Special.

"WE WILL NOT TAKE SHIP TO SEA"

NEW TROUBLE IN "JERVIS BAY"

COLOMBO, June 26.

As "Jervis Bay" was raising its second anchor late last night prior to leaving port, a delegate representing the Engine Room Unionists, approached the Captain and stated "We will not take the ship to sea."

It is alleged that Captain Daniel ordered the delegate off the Bridge but the latter protested that he approached the captain in perfectly constitutional manner upon which the Captain ordered him to the aft of the bridge and stated that he would deal with him as soon as the ship cleared the port. There was no further interruption with the departure which was effected at twelve hours five minutes this morning. —A. P.

REMITTANCE TO RITISH TREASURY

Bombay, June 26.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following Press Communique to-day regarding Remittance to the British Treasury.

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 23rd June 1928.

Sterling purchaser in India 8,775,000.

WANTED

WANTED from 1st July, 1928, AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions at Poona. Write for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

Davar's College of Commerce.

(Established 28 Years),

India's Future Depends on Banking, Shipping, Insurance and Joint Stock Company Expansion.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., B. Com. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as additional tacked in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details. 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Remarkable Success

AT THE

G.D.A.

1928 EXAM.

WE claim **45** out of **68** that pass this year from the Bombay Centre. 2 more Passes from Madras Centre and 2 in G. D. C. A.

This is the last opportunity to enrol for this Exam. as the Rules are likely to be modified from next year.

The session has already commenced.

Enrol immediately

AT

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute, Yusuf Building, Fort, **BOMBAY.**

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1928.

A FUTILE BAIT

Sir John Simon's latest procedural concession has not made the least impression on the Nationalists. A number of Nationalist leaders and papers have condemned the concession as trivial and as one leaving the fundamental objections to the Commission untouched. Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, representing the Congress and the Muslim League respectively, have both stated that Sir John's new move has not conferred on the Indian Committees complete equality of status, the least the Nationalists demand. The same view is expressed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, representing respectively the Liberal and the Responsivist parties. Sir Chimanlal regards it as an "audacious travesty of facts" to describe the recent announcement as conferring equality of status. He reiterates the only correct view of the situation that "Sir John Simon and his Commission cannot create or confer equality of status," even if he wishes it, as "that can only be done by the authority that created the status of the Commission." Sir Chimanlal, therefore, comes to the conclusion that "the position remains entirely unchanged so far as the Liberal Party and other parties holding similar views on this question are concerned" and that "unless equality of status, authority and powers is created, we cannot participate in the work of the Commission." He demands a radical change in the very constitution of the Commission and not mere "pettifogging amendments of and tinkering with procedure." Mr. M. R. Jayakar writes in the same strain in his press statement. "I fail to see," he says, "in what way the so-called concession can be regarded as an attempt to meet the point of view of the Responsivists". . . In spite of this 'concession' the status of the Legislative Committee 'vis-a-vis' the Commission remains unaltered; and as long as it is so, it is idle to talk of equality of status. . . No semblance of equality, however cleverly disguised, will deceive the Responsivists." A similar view is expressed by the Liberal organ, the "Leader" and all the Nationalists papers whose comments on the subject have till now reached us. The "Hindu" regards the concession as a mere eye-wash. The "New India" which represents the National Home Rule League, declares that "from the standpoint of the Boycotters, the situation remains unchanged and the desperate tactics of the Government in trying to break through the movement will only be taken as a confession of its weakness." The "Hindustan Times," the organ of the Hindu Maha Sabha, states that "the status of Indian Committees remains as inferior as before and their position just as important or unimportant as that of jurors or assessors." In short Nationalist India has seen through and condemned the latest equality stunt.

No other response was conceivable from a self-respecting country. As Sir Chimanlal says, the new concession is a mere "pettifogging amendment and tinkering with procedure" and to describe it as conferring equality of status is "an audacious travesty of facts." What does the concession amount to? Honestly carried out, it would give the Indian Committees at the best the right to examine all witnesses and access to all documents. But even this, be it noted, is subject to Sir John's discretion. He yet reserves to himself the right to "protect any witness" he chooses, which means that he may still take "in camera" evidence to "protect" certain witnesses. From this evidence he will shut out the Indian Committees. But from no evidence can he dare to shut out his fellow-Commissioners. In what sense then is there equality even in the examination of witnesses? Even if it is assumed that in practice Sir John will not abuse his discretion—a very big assumption indeed—there is no equality whatsoever between the Commission and the Indian Committee in the main thing, viz., framing conclusions on the evidence gathered. "True equality" connotes that every session of the Commission must be a joint session and that at every session the view of the majority of the joint body must prevail. We challenge Sir John Simon or the Government or others who prattle about equality and "Free Joint Conference" to say that the Indian Committees have equality in this full sense. If mere access to all documentary evidence and the right to examine all witnesses could constitute equality, why, every counsel for the plaintiff or the defence should be the equal of the judge.

Let those who will co-operate with the Commission. Those that gave their support in advance would have co-operated with or without fresh concessions. But those who are pledged to the boycott are not going to be deceived by bogus equality. If there is to be no real equality, let all be at least candid. The one thing that ought to be clear as day light to every man that has any reason in him and a desire to use it is that neither Sir John Simon nor the Government of India can confer on the Indian Committees the true and full equality which Indians demand. That equality can be conferred, as Sir Chimanlal observes, only by the authority that created the status of the Commission. The British Parliament can, if it wills, mend the trouble. Else India will end it. Mrs. Besant stated the simple truth when she warned the British: "If you send back your Commission, we won't touch their constitution, we won't work their reforms. The sooner that is understood, the better will it be for both the countries and the world."

ARM-CHAIR CRITICS.

The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who declared themselves at its meeting on Tuesday, against Mr. N. M. Joshi's amendment of Section 17 of the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, did not, we are afraid, evince during the debate close knowledge of the difficulties of building up Trade Unionism in this country on those very "proper lines" about which they are very anxious. Mr. Joshi's amendment to the Act which seeks to extend the immunity from the law of conspiracy granted to officers and members of registered Trade Unions to officers and members of Trade Unions which are unregistered, had been referred by the Corporation to its Law, Procedure and Elections Committee, and when its report evincing a bureaucratic hostility to the amendment came up for the ratification of the general body on Tuesday, the latter by 24 votes to 20 agreed to it. The reactionary views about the growth of Trade Unionism in India entertained in that report, the meek docility with which its authors, in desperate straits for convincing argument, quote Sir B. N. Mitra's criticism of Mr. Joshi's suggestion and the unworthy fear of "self-constituted and irresponsible leaders" which the supporters of the report betrayed are a sad indication of the capitalist bias of the majority who expressed itself against Mr. Joshi's very reasonable suggestion. Sir B. N. Mitra, as a member of the Government, may declare that the proposed exemption will only help bodies of "irresponsible people, improperly organised or not organised at all." But those who are in real living touch with the arduous work of building up Trade Unions in India can testify that it takes a long time before members of a Trade Union at the present stage of their development in this country can perform adequately all the duties which registration involves. The very first of these duties is the necessity to pay Trade Union levies regularly. Whereas, as Mr. Joshi recently pointed out, a group of merely a dozen persons can come together and form a registered Trade Union, it is often a matter of great difficulty for Unions with a large membership to take the step of registration for fear of being involved in the meshes of technical rules which the members have to be educated to appreciate. It took England several decades to organise the Trade Union movement. Mr. Joshi's amendment to the Indian Act would materially help in the development of a similar movement in India. The arm-chair critics in the Corporation who sided facilely with the bureaucratic view, obstructed that development when they opposed this very necessary amendment of the Indian Trade Union Act.

A PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE.

The proposal to appoint a People's Committee to investigate into the methods adopted by officials in collecting the revised assessment in Bardoli is already an accomplished fact. A strong and thoroughly representative Committee of some members and ex-members of the Bombay Legislative Council has been formed and has held its preliminary meeting. Its terms of reference at present do not include the Bardoli peasants' objections to enhanced assessment. That is because, we suppose, a hope is still entertained that Government may yet appoint an independent Committee for the purpose. If within a reasonable time Government fail to appoint such a Committee, the Munshi Committee may well widen its scope and consider all the grievances of the people of Bardoli; in which case the Committee may be enlarged and presided over by Mahatma Gandhi himself. We find that the Committee has written to the Commissioner N. D. requesting him to assist the Committee among other ways by directing all the officials concerned to give inspection of some of the Government records. It remains to be seen whether the Commissioner chooses to co-operate or non-co-operate with the people. With or without official assistance the People's Committee will carry on its work.

ORGANISED STRIKE RELIEF.

The Bombay Citizens' Strike Relief Committee, appointed at a public meeting on Tuesday, should have come into existence much earlier. But it is something that the citizens of Bombay have at last wakened to the immediate necessity of giving organised relief to the starving strikers, their wives and children. Whatever may be one's views on the merits of the strike, none care afford to be callous to the sufferings of poor workmen and their families. We hope the Committee that is now appointed will make amends for the delay in its appointment by commencing work immediately and vigorously. A corps of volunteers should forthwith be formed to assist the Committee. The people of Bombay have always been generous, in spite of the increasing calls on their purses; only, the volunteers and the organisers have got to be busy incessantly. A suggestion we made in connection with Bardoli relief we shall repeat in the present case also. It is highly desirable to form a regular Strike Relief League of men who promise to pay a definite sum, regularly week by week till the strike is settled.

PROMPT EXPOSURE.

Sheth Jamnadas, M.L.A., President, Landlords and Tenants' Association, Jubbulpore, has done well promptly to expose the misleading nature of the reply Earl Winterton gave recently in the Commons in regard to Government's land revenue policy in Jubbulpore. His lordship must have been supplied by the authorities in India with very inaccurate data to assist him in answering this question. The Under-Secretary of State implied in his reply that the failure on the part of Government to remit land revenue was due to the unwillingness of Malguzars to forego their share. Sheth Jamnadas, with all the authority of his position as a landholder and as the President of the Lordlords and Tenants' Association, declares that the Malguzars of the Jubbulpore District "had already agreed to forego their rental realisations and had long ago conveyed this decision to Government." In a District like Jubbulpore where the agriculturists have the normal misfortune to suffer from high rents, increasing indebtedness and heavy cost of cultivation, the only real method of relieving their distress in abnormal times like a total failure of crops is absolute remission of revenue by the Government. Why cannot the C. P. Government issue a statement of their policy in this matter? If is this they did,

PARSI DIVORCE LAW REFORM

ITS URGENT NEED

(BY DR. K. K. DADACHANJI.)

III*

It may be taken for granted that the varying social customs and laws of different branches of mankind reflect the varying and arbitrary social standards, laid down by the religious preceptors from time to time. The common theory that the religious preceptors take into consideration the human needs of the age cannot hold water, as was shown in the last article. Ultimately, therefore, "the origin" of all social customs and laws must be traced to "the mentality" of the religious preceptors who lay down such arbitrary social standards.

Like humanity itself, human mentality, or what is commonly called human nature, is essentially multifarious. Just as there is no such absolute entity as the average man, so likewise there is no such absolute entity as human nature. In these days of psycho-analysis, we can try to understand the versatility of 'human nature' or mentality by the analytical process, just as the chemist undertakes the analysis of chemical products for ascertaining the ultimate composition of such products.

As a result of psycho-analysis, we can divide mankind and human mentality very roughly into three classes, always keeping in mind the fact that there will be border line cases on either side of these three main classes. Further, in talking of mankind and human nature, we must always avoid terms indicative of 'the absolute,' and stick always to 'relativity'. It is the common folly of socalled philosophers, priests and lawyers to lay down 'absolute' theories which cannot possibly be applied to such a variable entity as human nature. On such foolish theories are based many absolute and arbitrary social laws and customs, which allow of no variations, and so actually fail of their purpose, owing to the essentially illogical, relative and variable nature of mankind.

CLASSIFICATION OF HUMAN MENTALITY.

According to psycho-analysis, mankind may, roughly be divided into three main classes in accordance with the varying mentality of each class. At one end there is the class of the caveman of the stone-age, which believes in the doctrine of violence or Sadism, whilst at the other extreme is the class of the timid man, which believes in the doctrine of non-violence or Masochism, and in between these two classes is the intermediate third class of the neutral or the moderate man, whose mentality is a sort of balance between violence and non-violence, and which may be designated as Humanism. Technically, the terms Sadism and Masochism are applied to socalled sexual perversions, whilst generally these terms can be used in the wider sense and applied to the religious mentality, as sex and religion are next-of kin.

The predominance of one or the other type of mentality in the make up of "the religious preceptors" is finally responsible for the arbitrary laws and standards laid down by them. A practical example or two will show clearly what we mean, by Sadism. The essentially degraded position of woman in Christianity from the earliest days till, say fifty years back, when people began to throw of all the evil inheritance of certain immoral and inhuman Christian dogmas through the influence of education and enlightenment, may be traced to the Sadism of the Christian Saints, who laid down the social customs and laws, which practically involved the abject and absolute slavery and exploitation of helpless woman and child by the all powerful bully—the man.

HUSBAND, LITTLE GOD OF WIFE.

1. Saint Paul said: "But, above all,

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous arieles appeared on 8th and 17th May respectively.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"The Colonial Empire of Great Britain believes strongly in 'white' race domination. Such a dominance of one race over all others is by no means a sacred trust from God; it is rather a sordid commercial conquest and exploitation, in which process the 'white' race prejudice forms an important and integral part."

—C. F. ANDREWS.

His Offence.

Mr. John Wheatley, the Socialist Member of Parliament, had the courage and the wisdom to declare to his voters at a Glasgow meeting: "I believe you sent me to Parliament to bring about socialism in our time. So I will support Mr. Maxton and Mr. Cook." And he told them that all that Mr. Maxton and Mr. Cook desired was that "the workers should constitutionally seize the surplus wealth of the idle rich and use it to give the working classes a decent standard of life now." The adherence of Mr. Wheatley to the ranks of those who will be conducting the Maxton-Cook crusade with the burning faith of enthusiasts is sure to raise a storm of anger in the Imperialist Press. The outpost of British Imperialism opposite Bori Bunder has already poured ridicule on Mr. Wheatley. It appears to be forgotten, however by Mr. Wheatley's critics and by all those who denounce the new crusaders, that when the Tories tax the wealth of the "idle rich" with many apologies, of course, and in as gentle a manner as possible, there is not the least objection raised. It is only when the Socialists press for the claims of the capital levy and other thorough measures of equalising the distribution of riches that a howl of protest is set up. The new movement will, anyway, invigorate the rank and file of the Labour Party and will have a potent influence on the ensuing elections.

Difficult Job.

For the first time since the British occupation of Egypt, as the "Mokattam" points out, an Egyptian Ministry has been dismissed without Britain having had a hand in the matter. The "Mokattam" as a Cairo journal of standing must, of course, be accurately informed when it says that the British had no hand in the matter, but with the dismissal of the Nahas Ministry by King Fuad, an opportunity arises for the British High Commissioner in Egypt to tender unsolicited advice in a "most friendly" manner with the hope that the Liberals and other groups with their milk and watery politics can again be in power. Mahomed Mahmoud Pasha desires evidently to form a Cabinet with the help of those very persons who resigned from the Nahas Government because of incompatibility of views. Such a Cabinet the moment it accepts the Chair [illegible] be defeated on a no-confidence motion. The Nationalists in the Egyptian Parliament are in a strong majority and are sure to insist on Nahas Pasha's return to power.

Spirit of Adventure.

It is the dauntless spirit of adventure, the compelling passion for venture into the unknown, whether in the domain of science or space, that has enabled humanity to achieve its present material progress. The inquiry into space at both ends of the globe has attracted not a few courageous spirits. But, the Arctic has a greater fascination evidently for the spirit of inquiry than the Antarctic, and General Nobile stands in the line of the great heroes of adventure who have shown a hazardous willingness to risk their lives in the cause of science. That this buoyant spirit from the Red Tent is saved, and that so far there is every hope of rescuing at least a few other members of the brave crew who went on this perilous voyage of discovery will cause heartfelt delight all over the world. The co-operation which various Government are giving in this work of rescue and the practical help which the wireless could give in that work are an indication that science which is making the world smaller to reach may help in creating a real feeling of human brotherhood.

Hollow and Insincere.

In the lengthy epistolary exchange of views between the Governor of Bombay and Mr. Munshi and in articles in the Anglo-Indian Press mention has been repeatedly made that the Bombay Legislative Council has by its rejection of Mr. Nariman's motion against the enhancement of revenue in Bardoli given a definite expression of its acceptance of the Government policy. The Nariman motion was defeated although 35 members, that is, the majority of the elected members voted for it, the defeat being due to the opposition of the solid official bloc and the Jo-hukumies. But it is curious—and it also illustrates the hollowness and insincerity of the argument that the Council favours official methods in Bardoli—that Government coolly ignore the defeat they suffered on the subject of raising the school and college fees on the motion brought in by Mr. S. C. Joshi. The cut was passed on March 13 by the Council. The Minister of Education made a conciliaory speech and promised to investigate the whole question of enhancement of fees thoroughly. Yet two months after, the Government indicate that they are prepared to flout the expressed and emphatic opinion of the Legislature, even in a sphere which has been declared to be "transferred." The Legislature is made much of only when it suits the

MAKING EDUCATION COSTLY

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S REACTIONARY POLICY

(BY G. V. GADGIL.)

The Government Educational Department has issued a "Press Note N 4057" dated the 17th May, 1928, proposing to increase the schedule of fees in Government Colleges at Bombay and Poona and in Secondary schools at Bombay, Karachi and in the mofussil. The Press Note further states that aided schools will have to take steps to raise their fees and that the Managers of aided colleges should feel no hesitation in raising them to at least two-thirds of the revised rates proposed by Government. The arguments advanced for increasing the rates of fees are as under.

1. On account of heavy liabilities which they have undertaken as a result of the Primary Education Act, the expenditure of Government has been more than trebled during the last 15 years.

2. The expenditure on secondary education has been more than doubled during this period.

3. It is clearly the first duty of Government to provide for the elementary education of the masses.

4. The existing state of the provincial finances has rendered the position more difficult to provide any more funds for secondary and higher education.

5. It is represented to Government that aided institutions find it difficult to increase their fees unless Government give them a lead.

ANALYSIS OF ARGUMENTS.

Let us thoughtfully and without bias consider the soundness and reasonableness of these arguments one by one and see if they are cogent enough for Government to take the proposed step.

Argument No. 1.—The Primary and Compulsory Education Act was passed when Dr. Paranjpye was the Minister of Education. Before the passing of the Act, the question of additional expenditure and responsibilities was considered by the Chandavarker Committee appointed by Government. The Committee suggested to Government the imposition of the "Entertainment Tax" the proceeds from which should be ear-marked for primary education. Thus the question of "heavy liabilities" on account of Primary Education Act does not now arise as the people have most willingly imposed upon themselves through their representatives in the Council additional burden of taxation, specially to meet the expenditure on primary education.

Argument No. 2—The Presidency possesses well-known educational bodies such as the Deccan Education Society, Shikshan Prasark Mandali, Gokhale Education Society, Indian Education Society, General Education Institute, Kokan Education Society, Amalner Education Society, Karnatak Education Society, Surat Sarvajanik Education Society and various Missionary bodies (which have done the pioneer work of English education in the Presidency) which have shown their competency and capacity to take over the charge of secondary education. Some of the above-mentioned bodies are conducting even colleges and are in a position to challenge the Government Arts Colleges in point of efficiency of the staff, equipment, furniture, buildings, and, university results. On various occasions representations were made to Government to close all Government secondary schools except the Elphinstone High School, and Government Colleges, (Arts) and the money which was being spent over the maintenance of these Government institutions would be thus saved and would enable Government to provide more money for secondary and higher education. Dr. Paranjpye, the then Minister of Education, gave a lead to this proposal by closing the Government School at Poona. Had Government carried on the same experiment with regard to other Government institutions, there would never have been the shortage of funds.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Argument No. 3—It may be the first primary duty of Government to provide for primary education, at the same time it does not mean that Government should kill secondary schools and colleges by not providing adequate grants to them. It is just like robbing Peter to pay Paul. The Secondary Schools and Colleges are not at all responsible for shortage of funds, at the disposal of Government. The parents and guardians also are not equally responsible for the present position of the finances of Government. The question then arises: "Who is responsible for the present position of the finances of the Presidency?" The answer to this question is that Government is definitely responsible for the present position of the finances of the Presidency. Leading members of the city of Bombay earnestly and repeatedly requested Government to give up the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Government paid no attention. What is the result? The Presidency has to bear the heavy burden of interest and no body knows when it can be relieved of it. The salaries of the Civil Servants have been increased by the Lee Commission against the wishes of the people and without any consideration as to the capacity of the Presidency to bear the additional expenditure. When the Retrenchment

(Continued on page 10.)

MORE JOBS FOR FOREIGN "EXPERTS".

EGYPT'S NEW DANGER

INTRIGUE TO DESTROY THE WAFD

PARTY MANIFESTO COUNSELS CALM

LONDON, June 27.

Cairo.—The Wafd manifesto counselling calm and circumspection in the face "of the new danger which the country will undoubtedly overcome" asserts that the opponents intrigued to destroy the Wafd but "your leaders were dismissed while enjoying your confidence. That is their best reward."

Ibrahim Bey Rateb has resigned from the Wafd Executive in protest against the manifesto which he contends, is calculated to create disturbance.—Reuter.

NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET

LONDON, June 27.

Cairo.—Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha has completed the formation of the Cabinet, retaining Ahmed Kashaba Pasha as Minister of Justice, Gasfawali Pasha as Minister of War and Marine, and Ibrahim Fahmy Pasha as Minister for Public Works, all of them being Wafdites. The newcomers to the Cabinet include Adly Maher Pasha, Finance Minister.

Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha himself is Vice-President of the Liberal Party. He was educated at Oxford and was formerly a strong Wafdite, and was interned by British Government in Malta in 1919. He joined the Libebrals in 1922 as the outcome of a quarrel with Zaghloul Pasha over the latter's attitude towards Britain. —Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

STEPS TO INCREASE LEAVE RESERVE

LONDON, June 27.

Earl Winterton in a written answer to Major Hore-Belisha states that the Government of India is taking steps to increase the leave reserve in order to allow a full complement of Indian army ordnance corps personnel to avail themselves of leave. He hopes that effect of these steps will be felt next trooping season.—Reuter's Special.

FREE CHARGERS FOR INFANTRY OFFICERS

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Major Carver asked if mounted infantry officers in India should not be granted the same advantages as officers in Britain respecting free chargers. Earl Winterton replied that the situation was the same as it had always existed in India and he did not see any reason for alteration, without evidence, to the contrary.—Reuter.

WAR OFFICE ALARMED.

"LACK OF WAR-PREPARED-NESS"

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

"The Pioneer" says to-day that it prints with all due reserve the following rumour, which is widely current in well-informed army circles in London:—Both the India Office and the War Office, it is stated, are greatly alarmed at the state of equipment and at the lack of war-preparedness of both the Army in India and the Indian army. Field Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, Secretary of the Military Department, India Office, is said to be giving his closest attention to the whole matter, and it is common gossip and no surprise would be occasioned, if Sir Claud were at an early date to proceed to India to assume the Chief Command and place His Majesty's Forces in this country on proper, modern and efficiently organised basis.—A. P.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC VENTURE

CAPT COURTNEY'S FLIGHT

LONDON, June 27.

Captain Courtney who is attempting two-way trans-Atlantic flight left for Azores in his machine to-day, but later returned to Lisbon owing to mechanical trouble.—Reuter.

THE ANTI-WAR TREATY

JAPANESE PAPERS' UNANIMOUS APPEAL

LONDON, June 27.

Tokio.—The papers unanimously approve for Livator Kellogg's antiwar note.—Reuter.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR BATH CONSTITUENCY

LONDON, June 26.

S. R. Daniels a former High Court Juge. India, has been selected a prospective Liberal candidate for Bath.—Reuter's Special.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION'S REPORT

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF GOVT. POLICY.

RURAL PROBLEM NOT PROPERLY TACKLED.

SPECIAL PREFERENCE FOR JUTE

IMPERIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL PROPOSED.

BOMBAY, June 27.

The abridged report which prefaces the main Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India published to-day simultaneously in India and England, discusses and makes recommendations on the subject in nineteen sections.

...

The first section is devoted to a historical retrospect in the course of which the Commission declare that it cannot be denied that great progress has been achieved by the Agricultural Departments, but their influence was so far, reached a very small fraction of the total area.

IMPERIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

The second section deals with the organisation of agricultural research. The Commission feel strongly that it is essential to the advancement of agricultural research in India that Pusa should be brought into closer touch with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the latter with each other. After considering various alternative schemes for effecting this, the Commission propose that an Imperial Council of Agriculture Research should be constituted, the primary function of which would be to promote, guide, and co-ordinate agricultural research throughout India. It would not exercise any administrative control over the Imperial or Provincial Research Institutions. It would be a body to which the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Agriculture could look for guidance in all matters connected with research and to which such research programmes, as they might choose, would be submitted for criticism and approval. The Commission propose that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit.

ITS FUNCTIONS.

One of the most important functions of the Council will be in regard to the training of research workers and part of its funds should be utilised in the provision of research scholarships tenable by students who have given evidence that they are capable of taking full advantage of an opportunity for intensive training in scientific research in agriculture. The Council will act as a clearing house for information and will establish bureaus for crops as well as for animal husbandry, dairying and veterinary matters.

As a link with the Central Council, the Commission recommend that a Provincial Research Committee should be established in each of the major provinces which will work in close co-operation with the Council.

PERSONNEL OF COUNCIL.

The Commission propose that the Council should consist of 39 members Three of these would be whole-time members—the Chairman, who should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions, and two eminent scientists qualified to represent respectively the interests of Agriculture and animal husbandry. Of the remaining thirty six members, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respectively and five would be non-official members nominated by the Council, by reason of their scientific knowledge or the special qualifications for the approval of the Government of India. The Chairman and the two whole-time members might be appointed for five years and the other members for three years as a general rule. Provision should be made for extending these periods.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Commission do not consider that it will be necessary for the Council to meet ordinarily more than twice yearly and are of opinion that the conduct of business between meetings can best be done by the election of a Standing Finance Committee to which the Council should delegate its powers. "The most suitable headquarters for the Council would be those of the Government of India—Delhi and Simla. The possibility of establishing a Development Commission for India on the lines of that established for Great Britain has naturally occurred to us. The idea is an attractive one, but the limitations imposed by the existing constitution are such as, in our view, rule any proposal of this kind out of consideration in present conditions. If conditions alter the Council of Agricultural Research which we propose could be expanded to include all activities that have any bearing on rural progress."

5 LAKHS FOR JUTE COMMITTEE.

On the formation of the Council of Agricultural Research, the necessity for an Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India arises.

Although the Commission do not consider that research can conveniently be organised by Government on a crop basis they see no objection to any trade, which feels that its interests demand such a step organising itself on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, provided it is willing to tax itself for this purpose. The case of jute presents special features and the Commission consider it most desirable that a committee should be formed which would watch over the interests of all branches of the trade from the field to the factory. The Chairman of the Council of Agricultural Research should be the Chairman of this Central Jute Committee and Government should finance the work of the Committee by an annual grant of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Pusa is not in all respects an ideal site for a research institution for all India. The Council of Agricultural Research will, therefore, have to determine how far its deficiences in regard to the problems of tropical India can be remedied by the establishment of small sub-stations.

It is the Commission's view that the Board of Agriculture which inter alia, provides the only means by which, in present conditions, Indian States can be brought in touch with the agricultural problems of British India and the methods employed in solving them will still have many useful functions to perform after the Council of Research has been set up. The Commission, therefore, are strongly of the opinion that the Board should continue to meet under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Council of Research and that the Council should advise the Government of India as to any changes in its constitution which may seem calculated to promote its usefulness.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

In the third section the Commission discuss agricultural improvement and the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings and observe that such experimental data as are at their disposal suggest the view that in an overwhelming proportion of lands in India, a balance has been established and no further deterioration is likely to take place under existing conditions of cultivation.

It must be admitted that although a great deal of careful work has been done, little progress has been made in introducing improved manurial treatment nto general agricultural practice. Oilseeds are an important crop in India and, if applied as manure in the form of cake would give a large supply of combined nitrogen. They are not much used for this purpose at present. The only mehod by which their advantages can be secured is by the development of the oil-cushing industry coupled with great changes in cattle management and the awandonment of the customs of using cattle manure as fuel.

Dealing with agricultural engineering the Commission think that the aim of the Agricultural Departments should be the evolution of a small number of types of implements and machinery suitable for a wide range of conditions and suitable also for mass production. In the Commission's view the improvement of existing agricultural implements and machinery offers a more promising field than the introduction of new types.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The Commission lay down certain general principles which should be adopted in any legislation designed to promote the consolidation of holdings. The main policy of any Government embarking upon a campaign for the consolidation of holdings must be to achieve progress by education complusion is a supplement to education and not a substitute for it.

Dealing with demonstration and propaganda in the fourth section the Commission consider them so important that an officer of the standing of a deputy director of agriculture might well be attached to the office of the Director of Agriculture whose sole duty would be to organise and systematise propaganda work throughout the province. The Commission also consider that a valuable stimulus to agricultural development in India would be given if the

(Continued on next page.)

LATEST INFORMATION ABOUT KING AMANULLAH

ARRIVAL IN KABUL EXPECTED ON JULY 1

PESHAWAR, June 26.

The latest information indicates that King Amanullah of Afghanistan is expected to arrive in Kabul on July 1 but this date is not definite as His Majesty may halt en route.—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION'S PROCEDURE.

FREEDOM WITHIN TERMS OF ROYOL WARRANT

LONDON, June 26.

Earl Winterton replying to a private notice question by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald regarding the taking of evidence by the Simon Commission said that the House would appreciate that the Commission was free within the terms of the Royal Warrant to lay down its own procedure. He referred to the Punjab Committees point as regards taking of evidence in camera and quoted the Committee's decision.—Reuter.

POSITION FUNDAMENTALLY UNALTERED

SIR JOHN SIMON'S CLIMB-DOWN

MADRAS LEADERS BRUSH ASIDE "CONCESSION"

MADRAS, June 27.

Referring to the Simon Commission's acceptance of the terms proposed by the Committee of the Punjab Legislative Council elected to collaborate with the Commission, Mr. Satyamurti, in a message from Courtallam declares that the country wants nothing short of a Round Table Conference.

RESERVATION DEPLORED.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingham Chetti, in a statement from Coimbatore, says that while welcoming the concession made by the Commission, he deplores the reservation of power to the Chairman of the Commission to protect witnesses.

POSITION UNALTERED.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao agrees with Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer that the position is fundamentally unaltered by the "climbdown" of Sir John Simon

A CLIMBDOWN.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, who is now at Ootacamund, says that while he is unwilling to commit himself before consulting political leaders of his way of thinking, he is of the view that Sir John Simon's move is a climbdown.

UNWORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar and Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Members of the Madras Legislative Council, brush aside the gesture as unworthy of consideration.

APPEAL TO JUSTICE PARTY.

The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao characterises it as a mere eyewash calculated to divide and demoralise the country and win over the people sitting on the fence, and appeals to the Justice Party not to betray the country.—A P.

LALA LAJPATRAI ON SIMON'S CONCESSION

REGRETTABLE ATTITUDE OF PUNJAB MEMBERS

LAHORE, June 27.

Lala Lajpat Rai who had just returned from Kashmir interviewed to-day by a representative of the Associated Press on the Simon concession to the Punjab Committee said that Sir John Simon's decision regarding evidence in camera made no difference in his position about the boycott of the Commission. He did not consider it any concession to the demand for Indians' equal status and powers and this could have been obtained early in February in Delhi if they had wanted it. It might be a feather in the cap of the Punjab Committee, but it must be remembered that it was the only committee which could put forward such a view, none other having been brought into existence so far.

REGRETTABLE ATTITUDE OF PUNJAB MEMBERS.

If the Punjab publicmen had not been so ready for co-operation they would have to-day seen the climbing down of Government on more substantial matters affecting constitution of the Commission. Upon the Punjab Council lies the whole responsibility for giving away the country's cause and strengthening the hands of the authorities, concluded Lala Lajpat Rai, and of all the members of the Punjab Council the attitude of Raja Narendranath and Gokalchand Narang is more to be regretted.—A. P.

SIMON'S ACCEPTANCE OF PUNJAB COMMITTEE'S TERMS

CREDIT DUE TO BOYCOTTERS

LAHORE, June 26.

Dr. Muhammad Alam, leader of the Nationalist Party in the Punjab Council, interviewed by the Associated Press on the Simon Commission's acceptance of the Punjab Committee's resolution said that the announcement of the Secretary of State was a distinct proof of the great success of the boycott movement, notwithstanding the official and semi-officiail declarations. Their strength lay not in compromises but in adhering to the minimum demand of a Round Table Conference.

The Punjab Committee, he added, need not take credit for the acceptance of their resolution. It was the result of the success of the boycott movement and the credit lay with the Non-Co-operators.

He concluded: "If only we succeed in bridging the gulf between Hindus and Mahomedans and create the Bardoli courage in half a dozen places in India, our rights would be surrendered to us without the assistance of a Round Table Conference."—A. P.

SERIOUS FRACAS IN CITY

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

TROUBLE OVER "RUBBISH"

On Wednesday evening, a serious fracas took place at Koliwada, Mandvi. It is the Moharrum month, the most sacred month for the Mahomedans. There is a mosque at the corner of Bardon Gali, known as Adamji Bhai Masjid. It transpires that some rubbish had been found in the compound of the Masjid. This masjid is meant for Borahs, and the sight of the rubbish made some of them excited. They suspected, it is alleged, that it was the work of Hindus residing in the adjoining house.

The excited Borahs, it is further alleged, went upstairs and began to assault everybody whom they saw. As the men had gone out on business, mostly women and children became victims of their wrath.

The Police authorities are busy with enquiries and they observe strict secrecy about this incident. Not only the Police, but even the Hospital authorities seem to be vowed to secrecy and no detailed and positive information is available at present. However, from enquiries, it is understood that about half a dozen Hindu women and children have been seriously injured, and it is reported that some of them have got injuries on delicate portions and limbs of the body. The injured persons, it is understood, are mostly Bhatias, and this incident has caused great excitement amongst them. Knowing this the Police authorities and especially the officers of the Pydhonie police station, have been smart enough to make all arrangements to keep peace. A big force of police constables under the supervision of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are patrolling the locality. The injured persons have been removed to the J. J. Hospital.

It is reported that later on, some further slight altercations took place between the Borahs and the Hindus passing by the way; but fortunately, they were not serious.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND HURT.

SGT. CARTER ON TRIAL

SEQUEL TO BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION

The enthusiastic part taken by the students of Bombay in the boycott demonstrations on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Bombay and its sequel were heard in the Court of Mr. M. S. Pandit, on Wednesday when Sergeant Carter, of the Bombay City Police was charged with assault and hurt. At the instance of Mr. Y. J. Meherally, a graduate of the Bombay University and Secretary of the Bombay Youth League and four other college students of Bombay.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant while Mr. Spencer Public Prosecutor conducted the defence.

MR. MEHERALLI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Y. J. Meheralli, the first complainant, was examined by Mr. Nariman. He said that on Feb. 3, the students of Bombay decided as a mark of resentment and indignation against the coming of the Simon Commission to organise a boycott demonstration. As a result about 50 students started a procession from the Students' Brotherhood early in the morning. The procession carried with it banners with the slogans like "Simon Go Back". "Unwanted, Unwelcome"; "No Representation—No Commission"; "Down with British Imperialism"; and "Swaraj is our Birthright". The procession passed through Girgaum, Dhobi Talao, halted near the "Times of India" Office and proceeded along Frere Road with the intention of going to the Mole.

Q.—Did you carry anything else besides posters?—A. We carried black flags.

Q.—Did you make any demonstrations?—A. Yes, we shouted the slogans inscribed on the posters.

Q.—What happened when the procession neared the Red Gate?—A. The accused who was on duty near the gate came in our direction, and began to indiscriminately assault some members who were in the rear of the procession. He was armed with 'lathi'.

In reply to a further question witness said:

"I was following in a motor car and as soon as I saw the students being assaulted I asked them to halt and not to lose their temper."

"BLOWS INSTEAD OF GIVING NAME."

Witness further said that when he approached the accused asking for his name and address, he refused and instead struck him two blows with the lathi which he carried in his hand. One struck him on the knee and the other on the thigh.

Subsequently Mr. Nariman their legal adviser was sent for and he obtained the name of the accused from a higher official at the Mole Station.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, witness said he was the Secretary of the Bombay Youth Conference and the Bombay Presidency Youth League of which Mr. Nariman was the President.

Mr. Spencer: What is the membership of your League.

Mr. Nariman objected to this question being put on the ground of irrelevancy. If the information was wanted by the C.I.D., he said, Mr. Spencer had no right to make use of this case to obtain it.

Mr. Spencer: You need not be afraid of the C.I.D.

Mr. Nariman: I am not a jot afraid of them; if it is required for the purpose of this case, I am willing to give it.

To further questions, witness assured that the final programme of the demonstration was fixed at a meeting of the sub-committee held on Feb. 1. He had no documents pertaining to it.

Witness added that the accused was standing near the Red Gate along with some policemen. Presumably, they were guarding the gate.

Why did you come via the Red Gate if you wanted to go to the Mole?—Because it was the nearest route.

No, it was not the nearest route. I put it to you that you knew the Green-gate was closed and you wanted to force open the Red-gate?—We knew nothing of the sort.

Had the accused any conversations with the processionist before he assaulted them?—No.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Did you give any account of what happened at the Red-gate in any news paper next morning?—No.

Do you know accounts were published in the "Bombay Chronicle" as well as the "National Herald" about this incident?—I read them.

Were they correct accounts?—I don't remember. I believe they were more or less correct.

Besides himself, witness said several other persons were injured as a result of the assault. Witness could not assign the reason why accused assaulted the processionists.

PROCESSIONISTS' OBJECT.

Your whole object, I say, was to enter the docks?—We wanted to go to the place of arrival of the Simon Commission and that was the Mole.

You knew that the Green-gate was closed.—No.

And so you wanted to force open the Red-gate.—No.

In other words, you wanted to be on the Mole by hook or crook?—No. We only wanted to be there.

I put it to you that you wanted to force open the gate and that is why the Sergeant assaulted you?—It is not so. We had no intention of forcing open any gate.

Asked why the information regarding the incident was filed four days after, witness said it was a matter of convenience.

A question put to witness by Mr. Spencer as to whether witness knew that Mr. Nariman was a staunch Nationalist and an obstructionist, was objected to by Mr. Nariman and disallowed by the Magistrate.

Mr. Spencer (to witness): Is it one of the aims of your League to disobey law and order?—No.

Q.:—If the Sergeant asked the processionists to clear out, would they obey it.—If it is a constitutional order, we would certainly obey.

Re-examined by Mr. Nariman, witness said while the accused was assaulting the processionists, some police sepoys cried out "Maroo Nako."

Further hearing was then adjourned

BELA KUN CONVICTED

JAILED FOR 3 MONTHS

CHARGED WITH COMMUNIST AGITATION

LONDON, June 26.

Vienna.—The trial of Bela Kun who was the head of a short-lived Communist Government in Hungary in 1919, his Secretary, Miss Iloma Greuer, alleged to be an accomplice, and Georges Mayerhoffer opened here to-day on a charge of conspiracy for Communist agitation since 1927. All pleaded not guilty. Bela Kun said that he came to Vienna to attend the Congress of political and literary workers.

Bela Kun was found guilty of belonging to a secret society and of falsely describing himself and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and Miss Iloma Greuer was sentenced to a months' "strict arrest". Mayerhoffer was acquitted. The two months in which the prisoners were under custody would be taken into account so Bela Kun will presumably only serve a month's imprisonment, and Miss Iloma Greuer will be freed.

Bela Kun was also found guilty of contravening an order forbidding him to return, and a one-day fasting a months was ordered during his three months imprisonment. He was also sentenced to be deported.—Reuter.

MISS EARHART TO MAKE NON-STOP FLIGHTS

TO GIVE LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA

LONDON, June 26

The Trans-Atlantic flier Miss Earhart will take back for America, on 28th June, in the light aeroplane in which Lady Heath flew over Africa. Miss Earhart, who says that Great Britain is ahead of any other country in the construction of light aeroplanes, intends to make a number of non-stop flights when giving lectures and demonstrations in America.—Reuter's Special.

TRANSATLANTIC LINE BASE

AERODROME AT SEVILLE

LONDON, June 26.

New York.—The Fox Brothers International Corporation has been awarded a five million dollar contract to construct an aerodrome at Seville to serve as a base of the Trans-Atlantic line zeplins to be operated between there and Buenos Aires where a similar aerodrome will be built.—Reuter's Special.

HALLAM DIVISION SEAT

VACATION BY SIR F. SYKES GAZETTED

LONDON, June 26.

Sir Frederick Sykes' vacation of his seat for Hallam Division, Sheffield, has been gazetted.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

LONDON, June 26.

Fellows from all over the Empire celebrated, to-day, the Diamond Jubilee of the Royal Colonial Institute. Congratulatory messages were received from the King, Prince of Wales, the Viceroy of India, Mr. Baldwin and Prime Ministers throughout the Empire. The King wished the Institute all prosperity, and said he would follow its progress with unfailing solicitude.—Reuter's Special.

MR G T SPANKLE DEAD

LONDON, June 26

The death has occurred of Mr. G. T. Spankle, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.—Reuter's Special.

TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL PEACE

FULL CONFERENCE ON JULY 4

MOVE TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

LONDON, June, 26.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress at a special meeting, to-day, defeated by 15 votes to 6, the motion of Mr. George Hicks to terminate peace in the industry discussions with a group of employers on the ground that they have reached the limit of usefulness.

Such a substantial majority was not expected, and, if the proposal for the creation of a National Industrial Council is ratified by employers, the full conference on 4th July which is a very definite step towards the promotion of industrial peace will be accomplished. Nothing of the kind has been attempted since the failure of the Industrial Council project initiated by Mr. Lloyd George's Government. Hitherto the main criticism has been against employers participating in the discussions not as representative of any organisations or industry.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress, by 18 votes to 4, adopted the report of the Industrial Committee which has been meeting the Sub-Committee of the employers' group. The report provides for the establishment of a National Industrial Council. Representatives of the employers on the National Industrial Council will be nominated by the National Federation of employers organisations and the Federation of British Industries; while the General Council will represent the Trade Unions. One of the functions of the Industrial Council will represent the trade Unions. One of the functions of the Industrial Council will be to establish conciliation boards, to investigate any trade disputes referred to them by the parties before a lock-out or strike is declared. The machinery is entirely voluntary.—Reuter.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE'S TWO LENGTHS WIN

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE AT NEWCASTLE

LONDON, June 27.

At Newcastle to-day Northumberland Plate (two miles) resulted as follows:—

Primrose League	First
Young Middleton	Second
Arctic Star	Third

Fourteen ran.—Won by two lengths. Short head separated second and third.

Starting prices were as follows:—100 to 7 against Primrose League, 6 to 1 against Young Middleton and 4 to 1 against Arctic Star.—Reuter Special.

THE SARDA BILL

BOMBAY WOMEN'S SUPPORT

At a largely attended public meeting of the women of Bombay on Wednesday Lady Cowasji Jehangir presiding, the following resolution was unanimously passed.—

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay accords its cordial support to the Bill for the Prevention of Child Marriages brought by Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda as amended by the Select Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly."

CECCIONI'S RESCUE

REPORT UNCONFIRMED

LONDON, June 26.

Rome.—The report that the Mechanic Ceccioni has been saved is not yet confirmed.—Reuter.

HALL TO SEAT 16000 PERSONS OPENED

LONDON, June 26.

Houston. (Texas).—The National Democratic Presidential Convention has opened a huge hall specially built to seat 16,000 persons.—Reuter's Special.

BARDOLI'S HONOUR VINDICATED

MESSRS DESAI AND NARIMAN RETURNED UNOPPOSED

The honour of the Bardoli peasants was once again vindicated on Wednesday by the nomination of the two councillors who had resigned their seats on the Bardoli issue recently from the Non-Mahomedan Constituency of Bombay. Mr. Balubhai Tribhowandas Desai and Mr. Khorshed Framji Nariman who had resigned their seats as a protest against the unjustifiable enhancement of assessment at Bardoli and the atrocities perpetrated on the poor peasants, were the only two candidates to fill up the vacancies caused by their resignations. In the nomination paper, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai was proposed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Atmaram Gangadas Merchant and seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai and Mr. Chhotalal Purshotamdas Desai. Mr. K. F. Nariman was proposed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. J. B. Petit and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai and Mr. H. M. Chowna. As there are only two candidates for the two seats they will be declared duly elected by the Returning Officer.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

MR. HAJI'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, is standing as a candidate for the "C" Ward Bye-Election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

OIL CORPORATION'S VENTURE

100 MILE PIPE-LINE TO BE LAID

ISSUE OF 10 MILLION DOLLARS DEBENTURES.

LONDON, June 26.

New York.—The Oil Corporation, formed by the Royal Dutch, the Shell group and the Carib Syndicate, will take over the entire capital stock. The development company of the new corporation will lay a hundred-mill pipe-line from Tarafield, Venezuela, to Lake Maracaibo with the daily capacity of 20,000 barrels. 30 wells have been completed on the property, but are capped owing to lack of transport. Ten million dollars convertible debentures to provide Funds for the development will be shortly offered. The Royal Dutch will own the Majority of 22,000 shares and the Batavian Petroleum will manage the properties on which twelve million dollars have already been spent.—Reuter's Special.

MORE JOBS FOR FOREIGN "EXPERTS"

(Continued from previous page).

Government of India were to award an annual prize for the most striking agricultural improvement for the year.

Turning to Animal Husbandry the Commission express the opinion in the fifth section that no large additions to existing grazing areas are possible and efforts should therefore be concentrated on increasing the productivity of the land already growing grass. The scope for such efforts is very great.

CATTLE MANAGEMENT.

Unless substantial changes in the existing management of cattle are introduced a progressive deterioration in the quality of the cattle is to be feared. Four cardinal points in a policy of improvement must be (A) a reduction in the numbe of plough cattle (B) an increase in the efficiency of plough cattle (C) attention to all matters that would tend to decrease the number of bullocks required for cultivation and (D) an effort to secure better treatment for dry cows and cows in-calf.

In the sixth section the Commission discuss Forests, "often decribed as the handmaiden of agriculture," and suggest that the possibilities of afforestation for the increase of fuel supplies with a view to stopping the practice of burning cow-dung cakes as fuel, should be investigated. The most promising method of establishing village forests is, according to the Commission, to hand over to village management certain more or less wooded areas now under the control o fthe Forest Department.

The provision of veterinary aid in India is at present totally inadequate, declare the Commission in the seventh section dealing with diseases of livestock. They propose the appointment of a Chief Veterinary Officer in each province with Deputy Directors under him in charge of circles.

IRRIGATION PANCHAYATS.

Irrigation is dealt with in the eighth section and the Commission are of opinion that there is at present no practical alternative to the system of Government control over distribution down to the field distributaries. There can, however, be little doubt that the general introduction of the sale of water by volume would greatly facilitate the substitution of private for official management of the minor distributaries. Irrigation Panchayats for the management of field distributaries seem to the Commission to be a suitable organisation for obtaining colleetive action and fair dealing amongst the cultivators.

In the ninth section on Communications and Marketing, the Commission recommend that road boards with powers similar to those which have been given to the boards in the Punjab and Burma should be constituted in all provinces. As for marketing, the Commission suggest the improvement of communications and the establishment of regulated markets, and recommend for the consideration of other provinces, the establishment of regulated markets on the Berar system as modified by the Bombay legislation. The management of these markets should be vested in a market committee with adequate representation of the actual cultivators, who, however, should not be represented by any licensed broker on the Committee. The Commission recommend the appointment of an expert marketing officer and of an officer with experience of agriculture and co-operation in India, to assist the Trade Commissioner in London.

The greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from the crushing burden of debt, declare the Commission in the tenth section, rests in the growth and spread of a healthy and well-organised co-operative movement based on the careful education and systematic training of the villagers themselves.

Discussing Co-operation in the eleventh section, the Commission consider that Government should assist by contributing towards the out-of-pocket expenses of honorary workers both whilst under training and whilst they are working in the field; in assisting institutions whose object is to spread education and the application of co-operative principles to various objects and assisting unions in supervision; in promoting organisations on a co-operative basis to facilitate specialised forms of co-operative activity, such as the consolidation of holdings, adult education, irrigation and the like; and in the propagation of the movement in backward tracts. As regards land mrtgage banks, the Commission endorse the resolution passed on the subject by the Conference of Registrars held at Bombay in January, 1926.

PROBLEMS IN VILLAGES.

In the twelfth section, the Commission discuss the problems of the village generally. To tackle the question of malaria, the most wide spread of diseases, the Commission urge that the devvelopment of cinchona cultivation in all provinces which contain areas suitable for its growth, the manufacture of quinine and the control of its distribution, so far as price within India is concerned, should be taken over by the Government of India. In connection with diet, the Commission are much impressed by the possibilities of a development of the fish industry in India, and would recommend this matter to the attention of local governments. The system of village guides devised by Mr. Brayne, I.C.S., in the Gurgaon district of the Punjab seems to the Commission worthy of consideration, as the agency by which to revive the ancient custom of corporate action in the village. Next to this, the Commission attach most importance to linking the villages with the social life of the town. This, the Commission consider, can best be effected by social workers organised in societies like the Seva Sadan Society of Poona, and by the formation of co-operative Better Living Societies.

Under Education, the Commission express the conviction that the spread of literacy among women is of great importance to the rural development in India. A pretence of teaching agricultural methods to boys five to ten years old, whether theoretically in the guise of nature study or practically in school gardens should be avoided. The Commission have come to the conclusion, that in no scheme of rural education, the cost of which is defrayed by Government ought schools of the Bombay type to find a place. The Commission strongly press the claim of the rural areas upon the time and interest of the best of India's youth and appeal to both past and present members of Indian universities to apply themselves to the social and economic problems of the countryside and so to fit themselves to take the lead in the movement for the uplift of the rural classes.

In the fourteenth section on rural industries and labour, the Commission suggest the extension of the local manufacture of agricultural implements, paper manufacture from bamboo pulp, the oilcrushing industry and the handloom, pottery and rope-making industries, sericulture and lac. The development of village industries on a co-operative basis is essential if they are to survive increasing competition. The labour problem, the Commission declare, remains the same as in 1880 when the Famine Commission reported, namely, to lessen the pressure on the land. This pressure might be relieved by permanent migration in India, and abroad

IMPORT FOREIGN EXPERTS.

In the four concluding sections, the Commission deal with horticulture and plantations, statistics, the Agricultural services and miscellaneous questions. Under agricultural services the Commission urge, that from the point of view of wider outlook and variety of experience, officers recruited from abroad can make a valuable contribution to the development of Indian agriculture and the Commission, therefore, strongly endorse the hope expressed by the Royal Commission on Superior Civil Services in India in regard to the continued co-operation of European officers. In the penultimate section, the Commission emphasise that India should continue to adhere to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and to send representatives to the meetings of the General Assembly.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

PT. MOTILAL'S NAME RECOMMENDED

B. P. C. C. AND MR. K. M. MUNSHI

Important business was transacted by the B. P. C. C. at its urgent meeting held on Wednesday evening, Mr. V. A. Desai presiding. The first item on the agenda was the election of a President for the 43rd session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Calcutta in December next. In this connection, Mr. V. A. Desai apprised the members of the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Sen Gupta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the B. P. C. C., and Mr. J. B. Patel, the Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. Mr. Sen Gupta has written a letter to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in which he has expressed a strong desire that in view of the fact that the Calcutta Session of the Congress will have to take very important decisions on many a constitutional question, all Provincial Congress Committees should suggest for the Congress presidentship the name of a man who would be the fittest person to lead the country in the critical times ahead. For his part, Mr. Sen Gupta has suggested Pt. Motilal Nehru's name for the presidentship. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also, in her letter to Mr. J. B. Patel, had advised the B. P. C. C. to propose Panditji's name unanimously. The B. P. C. after having carefully considered the situation under the presidentship of the next Congress in the order in which they are given.

Pt. Motilal Nehru, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Comrades Saklatvala.

A resolution was then carried congratulating Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai, F. J. Ginwalla and K. M. Munshi on the courageous stand they had taken on the Bardoli issue. The inclusion of Mr. K. M. Munshi's name in the resolution came in for a mild criticism at the hands of several young members of the B. P. C. C. These members contended that Mr. Munshi was not a Congress candidate and therefore it would be against the discipline of the Congress to congratulate or support a member of the Council who was not elected on the Congress ticket. Mr. Talpade maintained that Mr. Munshi had contested the University seat in opposition to the Congress nominee and as such he should be regarded by the Congress as an "absolute stranger." The best, he argued, that the B. P. C. C. could do was not to run a Congress candidate against Mr. Munshi in this bye-election.

After a considerable discussion, the following resolution was carried by a majority.

This Committee approves of the nominations of Messrs. K. F. Nariman and B. T. Desai for the Bombay South Constituency, and nominates Mr. F. J. Ginwalla for the Bombay North Constituency. This Committee does not desire to put any Congress Candidate against Mr. Munshi in the forthcoming bye-election in the University constituency."

Mr. Silam then moved the following resolution:—"This committee requests all the members of the Bombay Council who are returned on Congress Ticket to resign their seats forthwith on the Bardoli issue and further regrets that Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister for Education, should not have resigned his seat on the Bardoli issue.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

PROPOSED DODGE-CHRYSLER MERGER

INJUNCTION AGAINST AMALGAMATION

LONDON, June 26.

New York.—The Attorneys for the minority of preference stock holders of Dodge Brothers have obtained a temporary injunction against the proposed amalgamation with the Chrysler Company.—Reuter's Special.

OBITUARY

LONDON, June 26.

The death have occurred of Brigadier-General Sir Francis Sudlow Garratt, and Naval Lieutenant John Nicholson. The latter was killed in Malta in a flying accident. He was the only son of Major Scoble Nicholson, lately of Ceylon.—Reuter.

SIND LAND ALIENATION BILL

OBJECTION'S DATE EXTENDED

It was announced in a former press note that any representations or objections either by individuals or Associations to the draft Bill should be submitted to the Commissioner in Sind, not later than 31st July 1928. Government have now been pleased to extend the time limit upto 30 September 1928.

As regards representation on the Permanent Committee of the Institute, the interests of India can, as at present, be adequately looked after by the British representatives.—A. P.

"AGRICULTURISTS' SWARAJ"

NEED FOR ORGANISED AGITATION IN PRESIDENCY

POONA, June 26.

A strong plea for a vigorous and well organised agitation by the agriculturists in the Presidency against Government Policy regarding agriculture and agricultural lands, culminating as a last resort in satyagraha of the type of Bardoli has been urged by Kesari in three and a half column editorial. Under the caption "Agriculturists' Swaraj" the paper exhorts that a movement should be directed against the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, the Small Holdings Bill, and the Sind Land Alienation Bill and presents Bardoli satyagraha as a model on the point of organisation.

LAND REVENUE ON INCOME BASIS.

Dealing with the first bill, it observes that Government's insistence on fixing the land revenue on rental basis instead of on the basis of income was to ensure its proprietary rights over land. If land revenue were fixed on the basis of income like other taxes it would be difficult for Government to entrust the revenue authorities in future with the present unlimited and unnecessary powers in the matter, and the right of redressing grievances in civil court would have to be conceded. The principle underlying the Bill though apparently simple is the thin end of the wedge. And the provision to fix the land revenue at fifty percent of the rental should be strongly opposed.

EVILS OF SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

The consolidation of small holdings bill was intended to pave the way for a smooth land revenue assessment. The agriculturists were still clinging to their holdings though small and unproductive and as they had no other industry to fall back upon, the agriculturists would be thrown out of lands and the absentee capitalists would gain advantage due to the consolidation of small holdings.

Regarding Sind land alienation bill the paper states that small holdings bill was not to be made applicable to Sind but Government wanted to get the small holdings and land revenue Bill passed with the support of Sind Muslims and hence the introduction of the Sind Land Alienation Bill at present, the object of which was that lands would remain with the Sind Muslims while the Hindus could not purchase them.—A. P.

HEROIC FIGHT AGAINST MIGHTY EMPIRE

MR. MUNSHI ON BARDOLI

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 25.

The members of the non-official Inquiry Committee on their way back to Bombay after an informal discussion on the plan of their enquiry at Bardoli yesterday evening addressed a very crowded meeting of citizens of Surat convened under the auspices of the Surat Youth League at Malvi's Wadi.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, who presided over the meeting introduced the distinguished guests of the evening in a few words and invited Mr. Hoosenbhai Laljee and Dr. M. D. Gilder, the two members of the Munshi Committee to address a few words to the audience on the Bardoli Satyagraha. Both the speakers were reluctant to opine on the alleged repressive measures adopted by officials in the Surat District, as they were members of an Impartial Inquiry Committee.

BARDOLI'S STRIKING DETERMINATION.

But both asserted that they were struck immensely by the unity and determination of the people of Bardoli, they saw the foundation of India's salvation in the movement.

Mr. Purshottamdas, the Barrister from Bombay having spoken, Mr. Munshi rose to address the meeting amidst deafening cheers. After referring to his last letter to H. E. the Governor in, which he has narrated the history of his conversion to the cause of Bardoli, Mr. Munshi remarked "whatever be the result of our investigation into the alleged repressive measures adopted by the officials at Bardoli one fact is clear that the Bardoli struggle is a landmark in the history of India's struggle for freedom. The eighty thousand men and women of Bardoli have for the first time in Indian history during the 'British Raj' risen as one man with one resolution viz: either to carry their fight in the cause of truth and justice to a successful termination despite all the strength and resources of the majestic British Government, or to die in the struggle.

Continuing Mr. Munshi said "India which is a land of all leaders and no followers, has for the first time witnessed eighty thousand people following the orders of Sit. Vallabhbhai Patel without any hesitation or doubt. This fact coupled with the heroic part played by the women of Bardoli in the hard fight which their brethren are carrying on against a mighty Empire shows unmistakable signs of a very promising future."

DREAMS COMING TRUE.

The speaker concluded by saying that the dreams which he had been entertaining for years about the heroic men and women of Gujarat and about Gujarat as an independent and efficient province are nearing realization in this movement.

Mr. Kher was then invited by the audience, to speak. He spoke a few words in Gujarati about his experience at Bardoli.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and the guests of the evening the proceedings terminated at 8-30 p.m.

DELHI'S QUOTA TO BARDOLI

DELHI, June 25.

Out of five thousand rupees so far promised to and collected by the Delhi Congress Committee towards the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund Rs. 3,000 have already been remitted. Acknowledging receipt Mahatma Gandhi has written that he is glad to see Delhi has taken keenly to the Bardoli fund. He expects it will help the movement with men and money to the full.—A. P.

MR. HAJI'S COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL

BURMA INDIAN CHAMBER'S SUPPORT

RANGOON, June 23.

That the reservation policy is calculated to be economically beneficial to the interests of the country and that an Indian Mercantile Marine would provide a second line of defence in times of war and India with a mercantile marine would be a stronger component part of British Empire than India without it, are the views submitted by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Government supporting the Reservation of Coastal Traffic of India Bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji.

DEMAND FOR MERCANTILE MARINE LEAL.

Answering Sir Charles Innes' objection that the country had not been brought into contact with facts on reservation of Indian coasting trade, the Committee point out that the grievances of Indians have in recent years found expression in a definite demand for the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine. With regard to the objection about expropriation and flag discrimination, the Committee submit that no foreign interests can claim any inviolable and eternal rights against the economic and national interests of a country.

The Committee further say that if coasting trade is reserved to Indian shipping, companies will be floated to handle coasting traffic and thus encourage Indian trade and industries which in long run will bring increased traffic.

Further the creation of nationa mercantile marine will be a very salutary check on monopolistic rates now charged by Railways in India.

REDRESS PAST INJUSTICES.

Deferring to the past history of Indian shipping and how it was ruined by British Navigation Laws the memorandum expects that the wrongs and injustice done to these important Indian industries may to some extent be redressed by the Government of India by accepting the demand of the Indian public in connection with the development of Indian shipping.

Further the sea-faring instinct of Indians is an acknowledged fact and the reservation policy would open up new careers and provide employment for a large number of Indians. This in itself would be a great economic gain.

SANDUR STATE SUCCESSION

NEW RAJA SELECTED

(From A Correspondent.)

BELLARY, June 20.

At a Durbar held to-day in a tastefully decorated pandal and attended by the elite of the town and neighbouring districts, the Agent-to-the-Governor, Madras States, made the announcement that the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State has been pleased to select Shreemanth Yaswanth Rao Anna Sahib, eldest son of Shreemanth Bhujanga Rao Appa Sahib, Minor Jagirdar of Gajendragad, as the New Rajah for the vacant Gadi of Sandur. This announcement was received with applause and the Rajah then rose and conveyed his thanks and heartfelt gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy and an assurance of his devotion and abiding sense of layalty to H. M. The King-Emperor.

THE NEW RAJAH.

The new Rajah belongs to the Gajendragad Branch of the Ghorpade family and is a cousin of the late Rajah. He was born on 13th November 1908 and was educated in the Baldwin High School at Bangalore and then Holkar's College at Indore. He passed all his examinations with distinction.

A public meeting is being held by the citizens of Sandur at 6 in the evening in Vitoba Temple to express their joy at the best selection made by the Government which met with the approval both of the Princess, whose cause was favoured by the New Rajah's father, and the subjects that staunchly supported her cause.

Interviewed, the new Rajah said: "I assure my dear sister Princess Sreemathi Susila Rajee Akka Saheb that she will ever find in me a natural brother. I shall make all human efforts to keep her happy and see that she is established in life becoming of her high parentage. I have and shall have equal regard for all other members of the Royal Family of my beloved uncle—the late ruler of the State—who showed interest in my family and myself since my childhood."

Further the Rajah Saheb assured the State subjects that he would always interest himself in their welfare and all round progress and expect of them in return their robust faith and devoted loyalty.

SETTLED FACTS UNSETTLED

MR. R. MUDALIAR WELCOMES SIMON'S GESTURE

MADRAS, June 25.

"Settled facts are being unsettled" declared Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar in welcoming the announcement regarding the equality of status of the Committee appointed by the Punjab Council. Mr. Mudaliar continued: British statesmen are coming to realise the true state of affairs in this country. In spite of the fact that some time back the Simon Commission met in England and passed a resolution that it would not alter its procedure some of us felt the last word had not been said on the subject and there was still a good chance of a via media being found.

PROVINCIAL OBJECTIONS REMOVED.

The latest decision of the Commission must remove all possible objection so far as the Provincial Committees are concerned. The proposal to examine witnesses in camera excluding the Indian Committee at the time of such examination vitally affected the value of such evidence and was a most explicit proof of the inferiority of status of such committees. We must accept with thankfulness the present decision which has frankly ignored false notices of prestige and has recognised the error which was contemplated. I am clearly of the opinion that there would be no justification for provincial committees refusing co-operation hereafter on the ground of inferiority of status.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO BE RECOGNISED BY ROYAL WARRANT.

So far as the Indian Legislature is concerned a great deal of objection has certainly been removed by the present decision regarding evidence in camera but I have myself urged that equality of status must be guaranteed and that one method of guaranteeing that equality would be recognising the appointment of the Committee by Royal Warrant. I feel that while in essence there will be little distinction between the work of the Committee and of the Commission there may still be no objection on the ground of status. The present decision of the Commission and the circumstances in which that decision was arrived at point an obvious moral and show a way by which this equality can be secured. It will be realised that while there was no response so long as vague criticisms were made of Sir John Simon's scheme by persons and bodies which could not be authoritatively expressing the opinion of any Legislature the moment a Committee of a legislature was elected and put forward certain essential conditions preceding co-operation they were very seriously considered by the Commission and ultimately accepted. This shows the way for a future move towards securing equality.

ASSEMBLY'S "OBVIOUS DUTY."

It is now the obvious duty of the Imperial Legislature to elect a Committee and put forward through that Committee the requisites for assuring equality of status and getting whole-hearted co-operation with the Commission. It must be recognised that there is a change in the angle of vision and I am hopeful that if a Committee of the Central Legislature is appointed and negotiations terms the result will be eminently satisfactory. Meanwhile provincial Legislatures must gracefully acknowledge the handsome climbing down of the Simon Commission and in reason and fairness they are bound to elect their committees.—A. P.

WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS

WHY MR. MEHERALLY DECLINES TO PROCEED TO HOLLAND

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you kindly to publish the enclosed correspondence that passed between Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Meherally Purse Fund Committee and Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally. Thanking you,—Yours, etc.,

SUNDER KABADI,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Meherally Purse Fund Committee.

French Bridge, Chowpatty,
Bombay, June 26, 1928.

MR. M. ALI'S LETTER.

Bombay View, Forjett Street,
Bombay, June 26, 1928.

Dear Mr. Nariman,

I am surprised to read in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" a statement from Dr. K. D. Sastri, President of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha with regard to the election of the Indian Delegation to the World Youth Peace Congress to be held at Holland in August next.

Dr. Sastri states that the election of the delegation has not been made by sufficient authority. It is astonishing in view of the fact that I have letters in my possession from the General Secretary of the Congress informing me that I was elected to lead the delegation and I am enclosing these letters herewith for your perusal.

It seems obvious that there has been a split between the various office-bearers of the Indian Youth Congress and in the circumstances I am unable to persuade myself either to lead or associate myself with the Delegation surrounded in so much unpleasantness and rancour.

I have come to this decision after careful thinking as I believe the efforts of Indian youths, should be directed towards the advancement of the Cause rather than dissipated in the conflict of personalities.

I am very grateful to you and the youth world of Bombay, particularly to my friends of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Youth League who had decided to offer me a purse on the eve of my proposed departure for their generous consideration of me. May I request you to convey my best thanks and appologies to the various donors and other subscribers to the purse Fund for their very generous response?

Trusting you will approve of my decision,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
YUSUF J. MEHERALLY.

K. F. Nariman, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Huges Road, Bombay, No. 7.

MR. NARIMAN'S REPLY.

Bombay, June 26.

My dear Meherally,

It pained me very much to read your letter informing me of your decision not to attend the World Youth Congress. I have also looked up Dr. Sastri's statement referred to by you.

I do not see why you should resign until fuller enquiry in the matter is made. If still you think that you would not care to be mixed up with the delegation of the Indian Youth Congress, I believe you have been elected to represent the Bombay Presidency Youth League and other local Associations and you have also received a direct invitation from the Executive of the World Youth Congress.

Though I endorse the sentiments and appreciate the view expressed by you still as it is not a personal matter with you but one in which the youths of the Presidency are generally concerned, I think you should not take any hasty step in the matter and I would like you very much to see me at your earliest convenience, when we can go into the question in detail. I think in all fairness you must consult other friends who have been interesting themselves in your mission.

Kindly let me know per bearer at what time you will come to see me.

Yours sincerely,
K. F. NARIMAN.

Yusuf J. Meherally, Esq.,
Forjett Street, Bombay.

FINAL DECISION.

Bombay View,
Forjett Street,
Bombay, June 26, 1928.

Dear Mr. Nariman,

Thanks very much for your note and the very kind sentiments expressed therein. I am afraid, I have definitely made up my mind not to go to Holland. You know very well that I was not very enthusiastic about going after the recent unfortunate demise of my father. It was only due to the pressure of enthusiastic friends and your kind sympathy that I agreed not to disturb the arrangement.

I trust you will now appreciate my position and excuse me.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) YUSUF J. MEHERALLY.

K. F. Nariman, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.

M. P.'S PLEA FOR INDIAN GOVERNOR FOR U. P.

WINTERTON REFUSES DISCUSSION IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 25.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Thurtle asked whether Government would consider the possibility of appointing an Indian as the new Governor of United Provinces.

Earl Winterton replied that it would be quite improper for any Minister to discuss in the House the submission which Lord Birkenhead would make to His Majesty for appointment.—Reuter.

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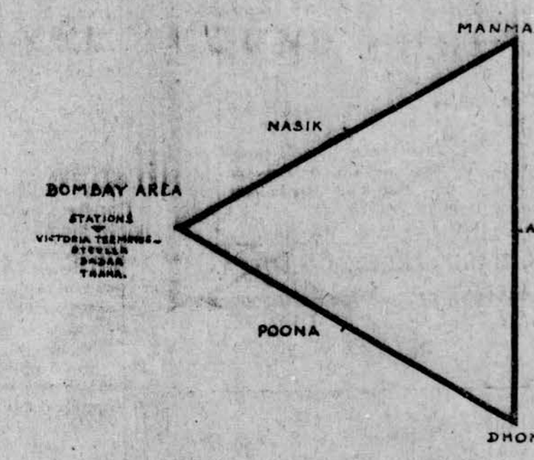

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PARSI DIVORCE LAW REFORM

(Continued from page 6).

it seems right that we turn away from the sight of women. For it is sin, not only to touch but to look; and he who is rightly trained must specially avoid them. The man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man. Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man."

St. Paul further said that "It is better to marry than to burn." Did St. Paul ever imagine that these words were more poisonous defilement than any other utterance on marriage, and the status of woman in marriage?

In the Epistle of Paul to the Ephesians, he says "Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands 'as unto the Lord.' For, the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church; and he is the Saviour of the body. Therefore, as the Church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands in everything."

This means the absolute subjection of woman to man, and is a good example of the Sadistic mentality, which prescribes the absolute subjection of the wife to the unbounded violence of the husband.

St. Augustine said: "A married woman was expected to look upon her marriage ties as 'Indentures of perpetual service,' 'and to endure joyfully' the debaucheries and ill-treatment of her lord," i.e. prescribes Masochism or self-sacrifice for the wives. Such are the views of the man, who must be regarded as the originator of the view of 'the indissoluble nature of marriage.' He called marriage 'a remedy against Sin', and said that, "side by side with marriage, prostitution is as necessary to men as a sewer is to a palace."

St. Jerome not to be out-done by the others, said that, "So long as the husband lives, 'whether' he be an adulterer or a sodomist, or be steeped in all manner of crime, and the wife has left him on account of those crimes, he is still to be regarded as her husband, and she is not allowed to marry again." This gentle Saint adds that: "Whenever there was adultery, or suspicion of adultery, the wife may be divorced without scruple," though no such freedom was acceded to the wife.

Thus, these three Saints are agreed on the virtual degradation of the wife, and of legalising the uncontrolled violence of the husband towards her, thus proving their Sadistic mentality towards woman.

We shall end this Chapter on Christian mentality by the following quotation from a Christian gentleman Tertullian addressed women thus—"And do you not know that you are each an Eve? The sentence of God on this sex of yours lives in this age: the guilt must of necessity live too. 'You are the Devil's gateway; 'you' are she who persuaded him whom the Devil was 'not valiant enough' to attack; 'you destroyed so easily' God's image, man. On account of 'your' desert—that is death—even the Son of God had to die."

ARBITRARY SOCIAL STANDARDS.

Are not these noble sentiments, the highest fruit of 'Christian' culture? Do these sentiments not prove my thesis that the arbitrary social laws and customs do 'not' reflect the best mind of the people, that they do 'not' meet the needs of the age, but that on the other hand, they reflect the arbitrary social standards laid down by the religious preceptors in accordance with their varying 'mentality', the predominant nature of which in case of Christianity is, as we have seen, Sadism, or violence towards women, who are expected and practically compelled to lead the life of what is called Masochism, i.e. self-sacrifice, and sexual subjection to man. The bearing of this Sadistic morality on the enactment of the Christian Laws of marriage and divorce will be seen later on.

Sadism breeds religious intolerance, fanaticism, and persecution, the Crusades, and the Inquisition,—the spirit of which now flourishes in another form. Besides Christianity, the fanaticism inherent in all religions and politics can be traced to Sadism. Hence, we need not wonder at the Sadism of the 'Christian Imperialism' of Britian, and the soulless and ruthless exploitation and subjection of Non-Britons. It seems the apostles of Masochism or non-violence have not half a chance, when pitted against those of Sadism. Nor has Civilisation or Humanism the ghost of a chance, till the Sadistic mentality is replaced by the Humanistic. Meanwhile, there is no alternative except that of wise legislation or organised public opinion for mitigating the evils of Sadism in all walks of life—social, religious, or political.

Indians need not be surprised if a gentle follower of this very gentle Faith, like that half-witted Sadistic woman of America—who has thrown stones from her Christian glass-house in her jolly book,—takes it into her head to condemn the morality of millions and millions of Indians, wihout realising that the very basis of Christian civilesation all over the world is the most ruthless type of Sadistic violence towards women, which stands in urgent need of reform.

MAKING EDUCATION COSTLY

(Continued from page 6.)

Committee was appointed, it suggested that the axe should be applied not at the bottom but at the top. It was pointed out that it was unnecessary for Government to remove its seat to Mahableshwar in summer and to Poona in the autumn, that one Exeecutive Councillorship and one Ministership could be safely abolished that there was not the least necessity of maintaining the three posts of Commissioners etc. But all this sound advice from men who were considered to be the best friends of Government found no entrance into the gates of "Prestige" and now when the most vital question of imparting education to the masses comes, Government complain about the precarious condition of the finances of the Presidency.

NO CASE FOR ENHANCEMENT.

Argument No. 5.—There is no necessity for Government to give a lead in the matter of raising the rates of fees as the present grant-in-aid code does not prevent the managers of educational institutions from doing so. It only lays down that the rates of fees in aided educational institutions should be at least two-thirds of those of Government.

Thus it will be seen that Government has not made out a strong case for increasing the rates of fees. On a mere glance at the proposed rates in the increase of fees, one will be surprised to find the partiality of the Minister of Education, in treating Gujerat and Karachi. If fees of Government Colleges at Bombay and Poona are to be increased, can the Minister explain why fees of the Gujerat College at Ahmedabad are not to be increased? Is Poona more prosperous than Ahmedabad? The only answer is that he is afraid of his Gujerat colleagues in the Council. In order to secure the votes of the members from Sind the rates of fees in the three lower standards have not be increased at all. Only in higher standards the rates have been increased by eight annas. Besides one cannot understand how cities like Surat or Ahmedabad can be considered as mofussil. I earnestly request the Minister of Education to place before him the interests of the Presidency first and communal interests afterwards.

MOST INOPPORTUNE PROPOSAL.

Let us now consider whether the present times allow us to increase the rates of fees as proposed by Government. When trade had reached its height of prosperity and prices had gone very high during the boom days of 1918 and 1922, almost all the educational institutions had to raise the rates of fees to meet the growing expenditure. Even then parents and guardians complained that the burden of fees and cost of books was out of proportion to their income and that they would find it extremely difficult to give even secondary education to their children if schools would go on increasing their fees in that fashion. Various complaints were made to the Director of Public instruction by parents regarding unnecessary expense caused to them by constant changes in text books. (Circular No. 150-41-S-C) dated 4th June 1927. When parents cannot bear the burden of expense caused by changes in text-books is it possible for them to bear the increase in the rates of fees? Since 1924 the condition of trade and money market is becoming worse and worse. The question of unemployment is becoming more and more acute. Labour problems are becoming more and more complicated. How to make two ends meet is the question with the lower and middle classes, and labouring classes.

It is, therefore, earnestly requested that Government will not give cause for unnecessary dissatisfaction and agitation by the proposed increase in the rates of fees.

HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association has decided, with the consent of its President Lady Wilson to arrange in Poona a "Health and Child Welfare Exhibition," on a bigger scale, than that of last year demonstrating its propagandist activities in promoting the movement of Health and Child Welfare all over Western India and Sind.

It is proposed that this Exhibition should be held in conjunction with the Local Self-Government Conference which will come off sometime before the September session of the Bombay Legislative Council. In organising this Exhibition in Poona the Executive Committee has resolved to invite representatives of the various Local Bodies in the City, Camp and Kirkee, the Poona District Local Board, other organizations interested in the promotion of Health and Child Welfare, and a few public spirited ladies and gentlemen in the City as well as outside who are working for the furtherance of this cause, to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the Association and to get a Joint Committee formed for the purpose of arranging all the details of the said Exhibition and to collect the necessary funds to meet its expenses.

A preliminary meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at Government House, Ganeshkhind, Kirkee, on Thursday, the 28th June 1928, at 11-30 a.m.

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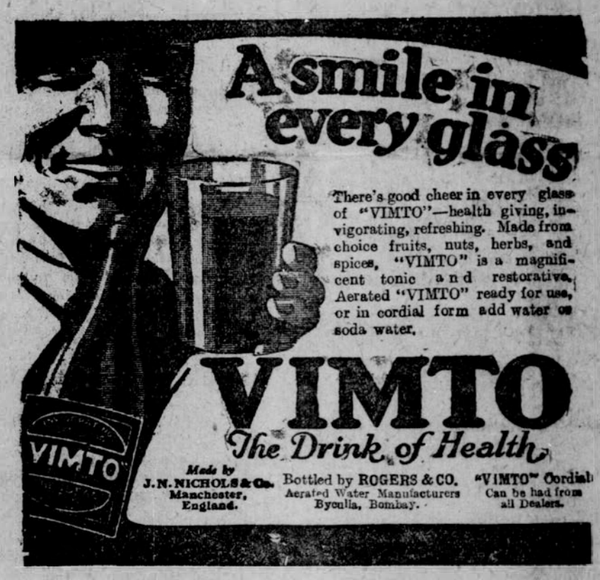

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CROP FAILURE IN JUBBULPORE

LORD WINTERTON'S LAME EXCUSE IN PARLIAMENT

NEED OF TOTAL REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE

JUBBULPORE, June 25.

Seth Jamnadas, President, Landlords and Tenants' Association has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to a Reuter's telegram in which Earl Winterton replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding the failure of crops in Jubbulpore District is reported to have said that while suspensions of land revenue had been ordered on a liberal scale in this district, no information was available with regard to the decision of malgudars to forego the rent. Thus the Under Secretary of State has by implication suggested that the failure on the part of Government to remit land revenue was due to the unwilligness of malguzars to forego their own share.

A LAME EXCUSE.

In this connection, I hasten to point out that the malguzars of this district have already agreed to forego rental realisations and have long ago conveyed this decision to Government through their Association. That this is merely a lame excuse put forward by the noble Lord will be clear from the fact that even according to the present law there is no alternative for the malguzars but to forego rental collections in the same proportion as Government orders suspension or remission of land revenue payable by malguzars.

TOTAL REMISSION NEEDED.

The malguzars know by experience that in a district like Jubbulpore where agriculturists as a class are a prey to exceptionally high rents, increasing indebtedness and high cost of cultivation it is well high impossible for tenants to satisfy in one year the rental demand of two years, and therefore they have always favoured total remission, instead of suspenson, as the only means of meeting the situation. The settlement officer in 1910 observed that prompt and liberal remissions in times of crop failure were the key to smooth working of the Jubbulpore settlement. He was further of opinion that suspensions were apt to lead to economic evils by adding to the heavy demands which succeeding crops had to meet.

I once more appeal to Government not to resort to a shilly shallfing policy but to come forward with an open announcement ordering total remission of land revenue as the first and foremost step to combat famine conditions in the district.—A. P.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT

AGITATJON OF INTERESTED PERSONS

YEOTMAL, June 25.

Presiding over the 13th anniversary celebration of the Yeotmal District Association Mr. Y. M. Kale, M. L. C. dealt at length on the various subjects of outstanding provincial interest.

Refering to the non-Brahmin movements he said there was no principle as its basis except that of self interest of the educated among the non-Brahmins who for their own preferment egged on the masses to keep up the flame of communal agitation. He said there were cases of staunch Nationalists working even as Congress Committee Secretaries having been driven into the movement only because it opened avenues of employment.

The speaker counselled the Brahmins to hold back for a time and make room for the educated among the non-Brahmins even at the sacrifice of efficiency with a view to avoiding a greater evil.—A. P.

SPLIT OVER SEPARATION QUESTION

INTENSE AGITATION IN SIND

(From A Correspondent).

The Sind-Hindu Muslim pact which is signed by prominent Hindu Sabhaites, Khilafatists and Congress is gaining ground though some Maha Sabhaites and Muslim are against it. The Anti-Separationists held a meeting on Saturday condemning the pact.

The Separationists have called a separate meeting to-day. They addressed a gathering of leading Hindus and Muslims of Kotri yesterday. The pact was well received, prominent people signing it. Both parties among the Hindus are carrying on agitation. At the Hindu Samellan middle of July both parties are prepared to come to close grips. At the Muslim Conference, Karachi, the pact will be ratified. The Sind National League is arranging the Nationalists' Conference to discuss and ratify the pact at the end of July.

A MOSQUE IN PECKHAM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is said that the days of the sooth-sayers and the wonder-workers are finished; but so is not the case. Their place has now been taken by the modern propagandist. With the help of the press he can persuade thousands of people to accept a non-entity, as a thing in actual exisagence. The mosque at Peckham is a best illustration of such a miracle. Though there is no mosque in the said quarter, yet its existence has been advertised to such an extent that even some of the London dailies speak of it as an actuality.

It was sometimes in the beginning of 1926 when we heard of a scheme launched by Mr. Khalid Sheldrake to build a mosque in the south of London. The names of some of the officials of a Committee were also mentioned. This Committee was declared to have been formed for collection to erect a mosque; but very little of it was heard afterwards. Later on it was hinted in various newspapers, that the mosque had come into existence and was in its proper use. A photo of a Friday congregation was, I am told, also published to further the propaganda. Fortunately the number and the locality of the so advertised mosque was mentioned; and on a reference to a friend in London, I am told that the said number—perhaps 51 of—Street Peckham—is not that of mosque, but number of a small house which Mr. Sheldrake went to occupy as its tenent for residential purposes, only a few months before he began to write of the mosque. One need not ascribe motives to others, but if so is the case Mr. Shaldrake—and he should throw light on the subject—has evinced absolute ignorance of Islam in the matter. No doubt every site on the surface of the earth is a place for Muslim worship, but there are certain essentials without which no place or house can be styled or advertised as a mosque. The place, in the first place should be owned by some person with exclusive proprietary rights in it. He should then dedicate it as a mosque. The place afterwards cannot be put to any other use, by the owner or any other person. He in fact loses all his proprietory rights in it, and it becomes a Muslim trust property. How a tenent in a house can style or advertise it as a mosque, is a matter of surprise, and, I am afraid, he in doing so is violating even the English law of tenancy. A room in a house sometimes used for a prayer and then put to its ordinary use even by its owner is not a mosque. It is very good of Mr. Shaldrake if he allows others to join with him in prayers in his house; but one fails to understand the motives of those who left no stone unturned to advertise that there was a mosque at Peckham, and the propaganda was carried to an extent that a certain Mohamed Ali Khan from London, in his efforts to minimise Lord Headley's scheme of London mosque in his writings for the public press, takes it for granted that there is a mosque in Dulwich. In my opinion if money has been received for it, it should be refunded and further collection stopped.

A mosque in London is no doubt a necessity. Even more than one mosque is needed there; but our present economic conditions, and the bitter experience we had had of the so-called Liverpool mosque would hardly allow us to confide our money to individual hands. Lord Headley's scheme of London mosque in its present form is working on desired lines. A trust has ben formed under the order —"Farman"—of H. E. H. the Nizam. He formed a Sub-Committee to draw the Trust-Deed, recommend the trustees, and define their duties and obligations. Everything was done and subsequently approved and sanctioned by H. E. H. through the said "Farman." The Deed has been declared in Bombay under Indian Law and will be registered in England. Though all this is an achievement of Lord Headley, the Chairman of the trust and his co-workers; but none of them can touch a penny of the trust money which is in a safe custody and will be used by the decision of the trustees, who must abide by the laws of Trust obtaining in England or India.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMAD ABDULLAH,
Pleader, High Court.
Srinagar.

EXCITEMENT OVER CABINET'S DISMISSAL.

NAHAS PASHA APPEALS FOR CALMA

LONDON, June 26.

Cairo.—The Chamber has adjourned till the new Cabinet is formed. Nahas Pasha read the rescript dismissing the Cabinet. Amid an excited crowd of students and others yelling "Cowards and Traitors" (apparently referring to the Ministers whose resignations led to the crisis) Nahas Pasha motored to the Saadist Club and spoke from the verandah appealing to the people not to create trouble but leave the leaders to deal with the situation in a calm atmosphere. He added: "I know there are enemies of the Constitution, but with God's help we shall triumph in the end". Al Mokattam comments that this is the first occasion since the British occupation that the Egyptian Ministery has been dismissed without Britain having had any hand in it.

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"NOT WORTHY OF CREDIT"

KHWAJA HASSAN NIZAMI'S EVIDENCE

DELHI, June 26.

Mr. M. W. Hanrahan, Resident Magistrate, New Delhi, to-day acquitted Mr. Ahamadalishah Kambalposh and his two sons, who, on a criminal complaint by Khwaja Hassan Nizami, were being prosecuted under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code, on the charge that the Khwaja's life was in danger at the hands of the accused. In the course of the judgment, the Magistrate held that the evidence of Khwaja Hassan Nizami was self-contradictory and not worthy of credit. From the Khwaja's daily dairy, published in issues of his papers "Durwash" and "Manadi," it appeared that the Khwaja had the support of the entire body of Pirzadagans and a large body of Mussalmans of Delhi who were ever ready even to shed their own blood for him. It also appeared from the same diary that the Khwaja considered his life to be in danger from Maulana Muhammad Ali as also from the Hindus. This showed that the Khwaja had been imagining that his life was in danger at the hands of various persons, and so did he in this case. The accused, it had been admitted by the prosecution, had no party at their back. Not a single unlawful or illegal act had been proved against the accused. The fact that there had been litigation between the Khwaja's party and the accused was not sufficient to establish that the Khwaja's life was in danger from them. The accused were, therefore, discharged under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL

DEPARTURE FROM ESTABLISHED LAW

POONA CITY, June 26.

The Poona Bar Association has passed unanimously the following resolution regarding the Indian High Courts Bill introduced recently in the House of Lords:—

"... introduced in the House of Lords, while throwing open the office of Chief Justice to Advocates and Pleaders, also makes civilian judges eligible for the said office. This is a grave departure from established law and tradition for more than a century that the Chief Justice must be a member of the Bar and not a civil servant. The Poona Bar Association, therefore, strongly disapproves of any civilian judge being made Chief Justice and requests Parliament to postpone further consideration of the Bill and order a wide publication in India to enable public opinion to be expressed."—A. P.

Mr. Justice C. C. Ghosh and Mr. Justice Garlic quashed the proceedings under Section 110 agaisst Satin Sen, Secretary Barisal Congress Committee and leader of the Patuakhali Satyagraha. The proceedings were instituted while Satin was confined in the Presidency Jail Calcutta by the Barisal Magistrate. Their Lordships held that the order was without jurisdiction.—A. P.

Rangoon June 25.—Mr. Abdul Baree Chowdry a wellknown Bengali landowner and merchant was injured with a knife yesterday while at his residence by a Zerbadi. The assilant was prevented by others nearby from causing serious injuries.—A. P.

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Business Bombay

BAN ON ENTRY INTO TEMPLE

"JUSTICE" EDITOR'S SATYAGRAHA

MADRAS, June 25.

Mr. J. S. Kannappar, Editor of "Justic" and a Dravidian assisted by Mr. Dandapani Pillai went to Trichinopoly with a view to disobey the prohibitionary orders regarding entering a temple there issued by the Sub-magistrate. Before their mammoth procession reached the temple the authorities had the doors closed with the result that the intending Satyagrahis returned to town where a big mass meeting condemned the Magistrate and the temple authorities. Volunteers came from all parts of Tamilnad.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE COTTON GOODS

NO GOVT. HELP FOR ENCOURAGING SALE ABROAD

LONDON June 25

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Amery said that it was impossible to make a grant from the Empire Marketing Board fund for the encouragement of the sale of Lancashire cotton goods abroad. He favoured doing anything possible to help Lancashire produce, the help being given in another form.—Reuter.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

POLITICS AND TRADE

BY KRISTODAS.

The timely, dignified, far-sighted and patriotic intervention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Bardoli dispute will again start the question from some quarters as to how far trade and politics are inter-related and whether a Chamber of Commerce as such can take part in political discussions. In the first place, this Bardoli question should not be considered political at all. It is a purely economic question and whatever mistakes have been committed with regard to this question are due entirely to this essentially economic aspect having been overlooked. I have dilated on this in my previous reviews. I have also referred several times in these columns to the question of the relation and inter-relation between trade and politics. The time has now come when one must recognise that in no country in the world can the different departments of national life be isolated and dealt with as if they were separate water-tight compartments. Each fuses in the other and a politician or a statesman or a social and religious reformer or an industrialist cannot, if he wants to do real service to his country, afford to take note of one only and neglecting the others. The important questions affecting trade and commerce find now a place for discussion mostly in the Central Legislature where they are represented. Their representatives cannot afford in the very nature of things to remain indifferent with regard to the other burning problems of the day and concentrate attention only on Bills or Resolutions dealing purely with trade and industries. The disaster that industries like the textile industry court, consequent upon its representative going in the Government lobby on a question like that of permanently keeping behind prison bars some of our most brilliant youngmen, is obvious. The textile industry has to go to the Government and the Central Legislature more than once for relief or at least for equitable treatment and the popular party which consists of at least human beings will think twice before it can extend its hand in co-operation to a body whose representative moves so vastly different away from the feelings and sentiments of the people. "Quid pro quo" is an element in politics everywhere and will be so in this country also. On the other hand, when the representative of Indian Commerce constituency goes in the popular lobby with regard to questions like the Simon show, it creates very great impression on the public mind and Indian Commerce is asked even to take its natural leadership with ergard to popular affairs.

BOGEY OF POLITICS.

This bogey of politics is raised generally by the Anglo Indian Press, who naturally do not like the powerful interests of trade and industries co-operating with the popular party in asserting themselves and taking part in the forward movements of the country struggling for higher liberties and emancipation. Unfortunately, the part which is played by Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce in the political history of the country is easily forgotten and is not even generally recognised. It is not known much if it is known at all that these Chambers have taken and are taking a leading part in discussions regarding the constitution, etc. of the Auxiliary Forces, as well as questions regarding the military, naval and serial strength of the Government. It thought, perhaps, as their published minutes are concerned with recording the very innocent adventures of their respective committees regarding difficulties experienced by traders from the Customs, Railway and Income-tax Departments, that these must be the only activities of the poor innocents. Let one go behind the scenes, however, and he will find as I have had occasion to write in these columns more than once, that it is they who draw the strings mostly of Government Departments, which are acting like marionettes on the stage under this influence.

POLITICS WITH VENGEANCE.

The Associated Chamber of Commerce of India, that is, the Association of British Chambers have appointed a political Secretary on a princely salary, and this Political Secretary is going round the country interviewing different Anglo-Indian Chambers and European Associations and even hobnobbing with members of the States Enquiry Committee. The future constitution of India is being drafted in Bohra Bazar Street and Clive Street, and all the while we have got the happy illusion that the pleasant-mannered European merchants and industrialists, who prove so agreeable companions at lunch or dinner, are blissfully ignorant of all politics and have their minds bent upon their bank accounts only. The sooner we rid our minds of this cant, the better it will be for all of us. The Indian commercial community has been happily taking for sometime past an active part in the politics of the country. Such a participation will be beneficial both to the progressive movements in the land and the furtherance of the interests of trade and industries.

OIL INTERESTS.

Both the Tariff Board and the Government of India have turned a deaf ear to all the suggestions regarding the venue of the Enquiry regarding Oil by the Tariff Board and the procedure to be adopted by them with reference to the same. A cryptic announcement tells us that the Tariff Board have moved to Calcutta, from which it may be presumed that the labours of the Board, so far as the Oil question is concerned, are over. Before, however, any indication as to the intentions of the Board has come out, it is published in the papers that there has been some rapprochement effected between the two warring oil groups. Does this mean that the two warring groups have effected a compromise behind the back both of the Government and the Tariff Board and that all the trouble and expense going on are merely meaningless? Does it also mean, it may be further asked, if the war itself was a camouflage, as has happened on several occasions not only in case of trade wars but in case of "bona fide" 100 per cent. political wars between two countries? An early communique either from the Tariff Board or Government is required to set the public mind at rest with regard to this announcement. The Tariff Board may also explain if its own enquiry and the decisions, if any, which it may have arrived at will be still published in view of this announcement of the news or whether all this will relegated to a safe pigeon-hole in the Secretariat.

ET TU BRUTUS.

Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee has always proved himself a loyal and devoted friend of the Government and the Government on their part have recognised this loyalty by appointing him on a long string of Commissions and Committees, where Sir Rajendra Nath bore himself with that dignified silence, which is a "sine qua non" of members of Royal Commissions or Indian Committees. He also puts on himself a great restraint and never indulges in the luxury of a dissenting note or minute. This same Sir Rajendra Nath, however, presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Standard Wagon Company, Limited, has levelled a strong and relentless criticism on Government. Readers of the "Chronicle" cannot be unfamiliar with the story which has been disclosed both on the floor of the Legislative Assembly and in the correspondence of the Indian Merchants' Chamber as well as in the statement issued by the Chairman of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd., how the treatment meted out to the wagon industry of this country has been entirely scandalous. Though definite promises were given that no orders would be placed outside, those promises were broken and the industry, which had equipped factories in preparation for the expected orders from the Government was left barren of any orders and placed thus in a serious predicament. The Peninsular Locomotive Company was literally compelled to sell its plant etc. to the Government in these circumstances. Sir Rajendra Nath speaks thus with regard to the broken pledges: "I trust sound counsels will prevail and prevent the disintegration of the industry, which has been so carefully nurtured and in which you, gentlemen, invested your money on the faith of solemn promises made by the Government." Sir Rajendra Nath observes also that "the various promises of support and assistance had been implemented by the Legislature from time to time in the definite grants of bounty and protective tariffs" and that, "within eight years of its existence, the Standard Wagon Company was able to say that it was in a position to compete in the open market without any definite tariff or bounty, provided a continuity of orders was secured." There was, however, a complete reversal of the policy of the Government and there was an indiscriminate buying abroad, to use Sir Rajendra Nath's words, and the Railway Board announced in August 1927 that for the next two years and possibly for some further years the wagon companies in India might not expect any tenders for broad-gauge wagons. This is but one of the many instances going to show the attitude of the Government towards the industries of the country.

MUSSOLINI ON DRINK PROBLEM

WOMEN AND POLITICS

The Rome Correspondent of "New York Herald" writes:—

Women's interest in politics will fade away in the long run, and woman's nature will ultimately reassert itself, Signor Mussolini told Mrs. Minerva Tarquinia Maiullo, who was received at the Palazzo Chigi recently. The Duce expressed agreement with American observers of present-day civilization that the home is being neglected and that maternity and home-building should be more important in a woman's life than motoring and bridge.

Mrs. Maiullo is well known in Italy and America as a singer—a mother—and a student of pschology. She is now preparing for an operatic career, which she was obliged to give up two years ago on account of ill-health.

Mrs. Maiullo told the Duce that as a matter of fact one-third of the American women are not using their vote, adding that she was among them because she felt that "it was difficult to vote intelligently."

She asked him his views on Prohibition. "I am Dry," he replied in English, "but I do not disapprove of moderate drinking though I think liquor should not be drunk in public places except at meals.

At the Hotel de Russie, where Mrs Maiullo stayed, she met the German ex-Crown Prince, registered as "Mr. Forster." The Prince loves Italy and has just bought a villa near Naples, he told her, adding that it is his great wish to see America and especially the automobile industry. It is his intention to go there in the fall, he added.

The ex-Crown Prince admires American women and thinks they are the most beautiful women and those that get the most out of life. "Whether she is on the golf course, in a tea-room or presiding over her home," he said, "the American woman reigns supreme."

ANUSUYA BEN IN LONDON

STUDYING LABOUR WORK

Miss Anusuya Ben of Ahmedabad has come to Europe, says the "Indian" London in its latest issue, for seeing for herself the labour conditions here and to study the organisations carried on for the benefit of the working classes. Miss Anusuya has given most of her time to the Labour Union of Ahmedabad, one of the most successful unions working in India. Another visitor is Babu Rajendra Prasad of Patna, one of Mr. Gandhi's lieutenants. Those who have seen his work for the tea-estate labourers during the famous agitation of Champaran in Bihar can realise the great influence he wields among the masses. With Dr. Annie Besant in London and with these other leaders here one may take it that the best brains among the Indians will be available for those who are interested in the progress of our country. We wish to draw the attention of our friends to the new movement which is proposed to be started here. We wish to have a body of friends and sympathisers of India at every important centre for the spread of our literature and for the assisting at lectures on India. We are making arrangements for the sale of several Indian papers like Mr Gandhi's Young India, Dr. Besant's New India and other papers by our leaders.

MOSCOW GOLD STORIES

DISMISSALS "NOT POLITICAL"

Interviewed by the "Daily News and Westminster Gazette" on the allegations, published recently in the British Press, about payments to British Communists through Russian banks in London, an official of the Bank for Russian Trade denied in mail week, all knowledge of the alleged payments of big sums of money to the Communists, and in reply to other published allegations, said:

"It is true that 46 men are under notice, but they have not been dismissed for political considerations. Since last year, owing to reorganisation, there have been five or six hundred dismissals in the various Russian trade offices."

Referring to the dismissal of four employes from the London office of the Moscow Narodny Bank, an official of the bank yesterday made the following statement.

"It is true that several English employees at the Moscow Narodny Bank Limited have recently been dismissed; one of them for engaging in private business apart from his work in the bank without the knowledge or authority of the directors of the bank. Three of the dismissed employees are boy messengers who have already been replaced by two ex-service members of the Corps of Commissionaires."

Mr. H. L. Warburton, the Secretary of Arcos Ltd., declared yesterday that the statement that the employees of the firm who were members of the Communist Party were being dismissed, was inaccurate.

The Lobby Correspondent of "The Daily News and Westminster Gazette" writes:—

At present, there seems little inclination in Conservative quarters to forgive the Soviet Government for the events that led to the rupture of diplomatic relations last year.

There is reason to believe, however, that the Government would be ready to consider any representations made by the Soviet Government with a view to fostering trade between the two countries.

The Home Secretary has spent a large part of his Whitsuntide holiday examining papers prepared for him by Scotland Yard's Special Branch and by the Home Office on the activities of "Red" agents in this country. In political circles it is stated that he has some surprising revelations to make and special interest attaches to his statement next week because of rumours of coming better trade relations with Russia.

KEMAL'S GIFT TO AMANULLAH

SWORD STUDDED WITH EMERALD

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo writes:—

His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha presented to His Majesty the Afghan King a gold-hilted sword set with eight emeralds surrounded by a number of precious stones. The value of the said present is estimated to be at twenty thousand guineas.

A special interview ensued between His Excellency the Ghazi and His Majesty the Afghan King, which was followed by a meeting of the Ministers presided over by Mustafa Pasha. The meeting lasted for full three hours.

ISLAM IN SYRIA

"OFFICIAL FAITH OF THE REALM"

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo writes on the basis of a message from Bairut, dated May 29, as follows:—

It is learnt that the official text of the Syrian Constitution lays down Islam as the faith of the realm.—"Muslim Outlook."

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE

RUSSIA TURKEY AFGHANISTAN PERSIA

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo has the following on the authority of a message from Constantinople, dated June 2:—

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador at Moscow has left with their Afghan Majesties, in order to ratify at Teheran, the treaty between Afghanistan and Persia. The agreement aims at creating a fourfold alliance between Russia, Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan.—"Muslim Outlook."

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY IN ROME

CELEBRATIONS OF 'ID

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo has the following on the authority of a message from Rome, dated May 29:—

His Excellency Sadique Hussain Pasha, the Egyptian Representative Minister in Italy held a reception party to-day morning in honour of the Id-ul-Zuha festival. The function was attended by the officers of the Egyptian Embassy, the Egyptian residents in Rome, and the Italian well-wishers of Egypt. The Minister sent a telegraphic message to His Majesty the King of Egypt conveying congratulations and good wishes.

WHY DO WE LAUGH?

AN INQUIRY INTO THE MYSTERY

"IT IS A SOCIAL LUBRICANT"

There is something almost laughable in the number of theories about laughter. Still more in the way they contradict one another. Freud regards laughter as a means of effecting "economy of psychic expenditure," but Boris Sidis maintains that we laugh in the overflowing abundance of our joy. Professor William MacDonald regards laughter as a safeguard against the fatigue and depression of our tendency to show too much sympathy. This is a modernizing of Byron's view:—

And if I laugh at any mortal thing
It is that I may not weep,

but it stands in contrast to the long-lived theory of Hobbes, that we laugh because we are lacking in sympathy and have a "sudden glory" in discovering "some eminently in ourselves by comparison with the infirmities of others."

The reason for the contradictoriness which these instances merely illustrates is not far to seek. It is due to preoccupation with the subtler and more sophisticated forms of laughter, instead of beginning with the more primitive. Moreover, there has often been a mixing up of three inquiries:—

(1) What is the essential nature of primitive laughter?

(2) What has given laughter survival value? and

(3) What are the main stimuli of laughter?

A LIVELY INTRODUCTION.

To those who wish a lively introduction to the subject we have pleasure in recommending Dr. C. W. Kimmins's just published "Spring of Laughter" (Methuen, 6s.). It gives an interesting account of the chief theories, and is particularly fresh in its treatment of the laughter of children. It is a very instructive book and not less entertaining.

It was Darwin as usual who first got down to bedrock by recognizing laughter as an inborn predisposition, approximated to in monkeys and some other animals, finding simple expression in children, and excitable by a variety of stimuli which may be far away from the ludicrous. On the physiological side, he said, laughter involves. (1) a deep inspiration followed by short, interrupted, spasmodic contractions of the chest and diaphragm; (2) opening of the mouth, drawing the corners backwards and a little upwards, raising the upper lip and showing the teeth; (3) movements of the head, quivering of the lower jaw, contraction of the orbicular muscles; and (4) the reiteration of the characteristic laughing sounds, which vary notably in their quality in different people. Herbert Spencer also disclosed something of the physiological aspect of laughter, pointing out, for instance, the value of diffused movements in relieving the surplus energy of mental excitement.

LOSS OF CONTROL.

We suggested some time ago a supplementary biological theory of laughter which seems to have much in its favour and to be necessary to cover the facts. The characteristic feature of primitive laughter, such as is induced by tickling, is a momentary loss of control over vocalization, facial musculature, and respiratory movements. A sudden stimulus, of which tickling is the crudest, inhibits the normal automatic controls, and we have to laugh. A pathological expression is hysterical laughter, which has been observed in dogs. Our theory is that laughter is primarily a localized loss of control under the stimulus of strong emotion, sudden surprise, an unexpected failure, an incongruity, and the like. It is quite possible that the liberation of some hormone is concerned in the sweeping away of the usual controls and inhibitions. Often the loss of control thers momentum, so to speak, and ple laugh till they cry or even s considerable pain.

Our personal theory of laughter to do only with its primary nature. It requires to be immediately added that modern civilized laughter does not necessarily imply any lack of control, for the predisposition to laughter—to what Leigh Hunt well called a "happy convulsion," has been regularized, humanized, moralized, and socialized. It has come to have very interesting secondary justifications. Thus Bergson has laid emphasis on the social importance of laughter, as when we laugh the clumsy and the cranky out of court. "By laughter, society avenges itself for the liberties taken with it." It is a social discipline.

A famous explorer and archaeologist has told us that in a critical situation he always looked out for the native with humour in his eye, and tried by some conciliatory joke to make him laugh, which often solved the problem. Laughter is a social lubricant. This theory has been elaborated by Gopalaswami, who thinks that laughter has evolved out of man's defence group of impulses. Laughter is often a shield. More than that, it may disarm opposition and make the enemy relax. Many a fight has been obviated by a timely joke. Not that this is thought out as a policy; it is nearer the instinctive and traditional.

Among the secondary justifications of laughter, a place must also be found, we think, for MacDougalls Subble Theory, that it is sometimes "the antidote to sympathy." In laughter some highly evolved people relieve themselves from the sympathetic pain involved in contemplating some maladjustment or disharmony. These examples must serve to illustrate the secondary justifications that have given regularized laughter survival value.

MORE SMILES?

The third question has to do with the diverse stimuli that make people laugh. Here Dr. Kimmins, writing from a rich experience, has much that is interesting to say in regard to the provocatives to laughter in children. The frequent reproach, "I don't see anything to laugh at in that," may be salutary, but it does not suggest an understanding of the situation. In simple cases the surprise, the incongruity, the bursting bubble, the sitting on a hat, and so forth provoke ter as irresistibly as tickling do ly laid emphasis on the novelty unexpected; Spencer stressed wh called somewhat ponderously "d ing incongruity," when a given tion on the large scale is sudde placed by one on a very small the mountain giving birth to a Hazlitt spoke of a disturbance of expected sequence of events or words "taking the mind una Bergson, always original, mai that we laugh when we see a l creature, a human being in parti behaving like a machine. "We every time a person gives us the pression of being a thing." The tom-house officers who helped to cue the passengers from a wreck Dieppe could not keep from a them "If they had anything to clare"; and laughter could not mingle with tears.

While Sully regarded laughter as grown-up smile, which is in a sense true for the individual, Darwin was perhaps deeper in his suggestion that the adult smile is the outcome of laughter-control. In all likelihood our descendants will laugh less than we do, and smile more. At present many people smile much too loudly."—"John O London's Weekly."

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